Mars. Puer. Acetto Virgo, VULPES, *Leo, Nullus.*

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THE COURT AND CHARACTER OF King James.

Written and taken by Sir *A: W:*
being an eye, and eare witneſſe.

Qui neſcit diſſimulare, neſcit regnare

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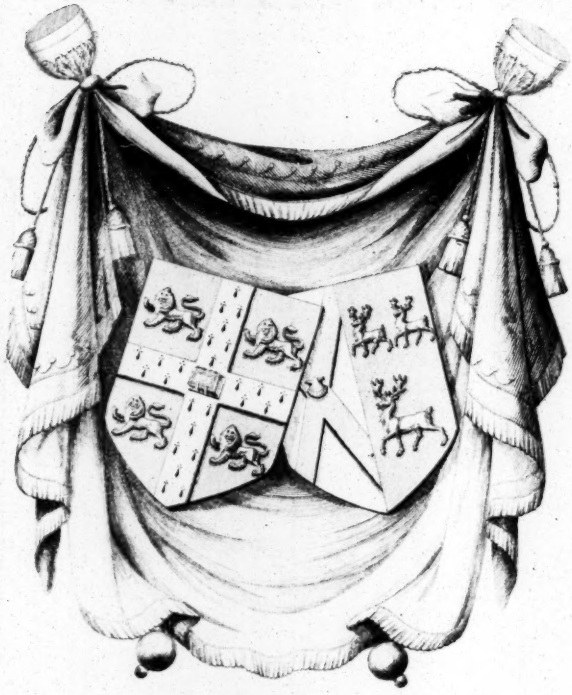

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The Publisher to the Reader.

Amongst the many remarkable passages in this short relation, the Reader may take notice chiefly of five things here discovered.

First, how Almighty God was mockt, and the world abused, by the Tuesday Sermons at Court, and the Anniversary feastivals upon the fifth of August, *in commemoration of King* James *deliverance from the* Gowries *Conspiracy; whereas indeed*

there was no such matter, but a meere feigned thing, as appears by the story.

Secondly, how this Kingdome was gulled in the supposed treason of Sir VValter Rawley and others, who suffered as Traytors; whereas, to this day, it could never be knowne that ever there was any such treason; but a meer trick of State to remove some blockes out of the way.

Thirdly, the fearfull imprecation made by King James against himselfe and his Posterity, in the presence of many of his Ser-

but a Servants, and the Judges, even
pear upon his knees, if he should spare
any that were found guilty in
dome the poysoning busineſſe of Sir
aſon Tho. Overbury; but how he
d o- failed, this ſtory will tell you;
tors; and how the Juſtice of God
ne- hath been, and is upon himſelfe
here and Poſterity, his owne death,
neer by poyſon, and the ſufferings of
ome his Poſterity, doe ſufficiently
manifeſt.

re- Fourthly, the untimely death
s a- of that hopefull Prince Henry
eri- is here partly diſcovered; if the
his Read r cannot in this Diſ-
er-

course spell by what hand he was taken away, yet may he observe a strange connivence and contentednesse with the thing done.

Fifthly, here we may see what a Slave King James *was to his Favourites; this appeares by many passages of this story, but specially, by his pasion at* Greenwich, *when the Lieutenant of the Tower told him of* Somersets *threatning speeches, and by his Agony, till he heard that* Somerset *tooke his Arraignement patiently, and had told no tales.*

The Summa totalis *of all that I commend from this Discourse to the Reader, is, that he would give glory to God, in acknowledging his Justice, in the ruining of that Family, by which the eyes of his glory have been so much provoked; the foundation whereof was laid in the Fathers Reigne, and finished in the Sons; and hereby we may clearly see the truth of Gods Word, when he said;* They that honour me I will honour them, but they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed. *Lastly,*

Lastly, I take the boldnes
to advise all that are faithfu
in the Land to take heed ho
they side with this bloody Hous
lest they be found opposers
Gods purpose, which doubtles
is, to lay aside that Family
and to make it an example
posterity; according to the seve
rall imprecations both of Kin
James, *and King* Charles.

THE Court of King *James*:

OR,

A generall Diſcourſe of ſome ſecret paſſages in State, ſince the death of that ever glorious Queene *Elizabeth*, untill this preſent.

By the Authors owne obſervation, who was either an eye, or eare witneſſe, or from ſuch as were actors in them, from their owne Relation.

UPon the Twenty fourth of *March* 1602. did ſet the moſt glorious Sun that ever ſhined in our Firmament of *England*, (the never

Q. E. death

never to bee forgotten Qu. *Elizabeth*, of hapy memory) about three in the morning, at her Mannor of *Richmond*, not only to the unfpeakable grief of her Servants in particular, but of all her Subjects in generall.

And although many of Her Courtiers adored that rifing Sun, appearing in the North, yet fince (not without regret) of their monftrous ingratitude to that Sun now fet, and in peace.

No fooner was that Sunne fet, but Sir *Robert Carew*, (Her neer Kinfman, and whofe Family, and himfelfe, fhee had raifed from the degree of a mean Gentleman, to high Honour, in title and place) moft ingratefully did catch a Her laft breath, to carry it to the rifing Sunne then in *Scotland* notwithftanding a ftrict Charg laid to keep faft all the Gates, ye (his Father being Lord Chamber laine

laine, hee by that means found favour to get out, to carry the first news; which although it obtained for him the Governourship of the Duke of *York*, yet hath set so wide a mark of ingratitude on him that it will remain to posterity a greater blot, then the honour hee obtained afterward, wil ever wipe out.

About nine in the morning of that day, was proclaimed King *James* of blessed memory, by the name of *James* the first; and now nothing on all hands, but preparations for accommodating him in his journey for *England*, many posting into *Scotland* for preferment, either by indearing themselves by some merit of their owne to the King, or by purchasing friends with their purses, (Gold and Silver being a precious commodity in that Climate, and would procure any thing)

K. *James* proclaimed King.

and did procure Suits, Honours, and Offices to any that firſt came; of all which the King afterward extended his bounty in ſo large and ample a manner, as procured his owne impoveriſhment, to the preſſure of his Subjects, ſo far as ſet ſome diſtance between him and them, which his wiſdome, and King-craft, could eaſily at all times reconcile.

The firſt that came from the King to the Lords in *England*, to give order for all things neceſſary for the expediting his journey toward *England*, was Sir *Roger Aſton* an *Engliſhman* born, but had his breeding wholly in *Scotland*, and had ſerved the King many yeares as his Barber, an honeſt and free-hearted man, and of an ancient Family in *Cheſhire*, but of no breeding anſwerable to his birth; yet he was the only man ever imployed, as a Meſſenger from

Sir *Roger Aſton* K. *Iames* his Barbar.

from the King to Q. *Elizabeth*, as a Letter carryer only, which expreſſed their owne intentions without any helpe from him (beſides the delivery) but even in that capacity was in very good eſteeme with her Majeſty, and received very royall rewards, which did inrich him, and gave him a better Revenue then moſt Gentlemen in *Scotland*; for the Queen did find him as faithfull to her as to his Maſter, in which he ſhewed much wiſdome, though of no breeding. In this his imployment I muſt not paſſe over one pretty paſſage, I have heard himſelfe relate; That he did never come to deliver any Letters from his Maſter, but ever he was placed in the Lobby; the Hangings being turned him, where he might ſee the Queene dancing to a little Fiddle, which was to no other end, then that hee ſhould tell his

Maſter by her youthfull diſpoſi-
tion, how likely he was to come
to the poſſeſſion of the Crowne
he ſo much thirſted after; for you
muſt underſtand, the wiſeſt in that
Kingdome did beleeve the King
ſhould never injoy this Crowne,
as long as there was an old Wife
in *England*, which they did be-
leeve we ever ſet up, as the other
was dead.

Sir *Roger Aſton* preſenting him-
ſelfe before the Councell; being
but a plain untutored man, being
asked how he did, and courted
by all the Lords, lighted upon
this happy reply; Even my
Lords, like a poore man, wan-
dring above forty yeares in a
Wilderneſſe, and barren Soyle,
am now arrived at the Land of
Promiſe. This man was after-
ward made Gentleman of the
Bed-chamber, Maſter of the War-
drobe, and inveſted with ſuch

Aftermade gentleman of the Bed-chamber, &c.

Ho-

Honours, and Offices as he was capable of, and that inabled him to live in a noble way, during his life, and to leave his Daughters great Fortunes; but had you seen how the Lords did vye courtesies to this poor Gentleman, striving who should ingrosse that Commodity by the largest bounty; you could not but have condemned them of much baseneſſe (especially, seeing when at this time Offices, and great places of Honor wil not be accepted from that Sonne, the Barber of whose Father was so much courted,) but to speake a good word in their behalfes; surely the times are much altered.

Sir *George Hewme* a kind of Favourite.

And now all preparation was made to meet the King in *York*, that he might in that Northerne Metropolis appear like a King of *England*, and take that State on him there, which was not known in

land; There met him al the Lords of the Councel, and there did they all make Court to the Scotchmen that were moſt in favour with the King, and there did the *Scotch* Courtiers lay the firſt foundation of their Engliſh Fortunes; the chiefe of them was Sir *George Hewme*, a kinde of Favourite, but not ſuch as after appeared with young Faces and ſmooth Chins, but one that for his wiſdome and gravity, had been in ſome ſecret Councels with his Maſter, which created that dearneſſe betweene them; and the chiefe of thoſe ſecrets, was that of *Gowries* Conſpiracy, though that Nation gave little credit to the Story, but would ſpeak both ſleightly and deſpitefully of it, and thoſe of the wiſeſt of that Nation; yet there was a weekly commemoration by the Tueſday Sermon, and an anniverſary Feaſt, as great as it was poſſible

possible, for the Kings preservation, ever on the fifth of *August*; upon which day as Sir *John Ramsey* after E. of *Holdernes*, for his good service in that preservation, was the principal guest, so did the King grant him any Boone hee would ask that day; but had such limitations set to his asking, as made his suit as unprofitable unto him, as that he asked it for, was unserviceable to the King, and indeed did make the *English* beleeve as little the truth of that story, as the *Scots* themselves did, and yet on my conscience the good Gentleman did in that as a Lyer often doth, by telling a Lye often, beleeveth it to be a very truth; but the truth was, (although he was not a man capable of much himselfe) yet had it been true, there was too little done for him, being not true, too much; for being an Earle, hee was in very little esteem,

esteeme, either with his Master, or with the better sort of Courtiers. And I pray God that the effects of those Sermons in the Fathers time for that service, cause no ill effects, or be not one cause of Gods anger towards us in the Sons reign.

This Sir *George Hewme* being the only man that was the Guider of the King, and his affaires, all the wiser sort of *English* made their addresses unto him, amongst those Sir *Robert Cicill*, a very wise man, but much hated in *England*, by reason of the fresh bleeding of that universally beloved Earle of *Essex*, and for that was clouded also in the Kings favour; he came to *Yorke*, but lay close, unseen, or scrace known to be in the City, untill hee knew what entertainment hee should receive from the King; for he was in his owne, and all mens opinions, so

Sir *Robert Cicill* a favourite.

under

under the Hatches, as not ever to appear above board againe (nor did any of the Counter-faction to *Eſſex*, beſides himſelfe, ever attaine to the Kings favour;) but thoſe friends raiſed by his wit, and purſe, did ſo co-operate (of which Sir *Roger Aſton*, that plain man was principall, for which he loſt not his labour) that Sir *George Hewme*, and Sir *Robert Cicill* had many ſecret meetings, and did ſo comply, that Sir *Robert Cicill*, to the admiration of all, did appeare, and come out of his Chamber like a Giant, to run his race, for Honour and Fortune; and who in ſuch dearneſſe, and privacy with the King as Sir *Robert Cicill*: as if he had been his faithfulServant many yeares before; yet did not either his Friends, wit, or wealth, raiſe him ſo much (as ſome beleeve) as the ill offices done by him to this Nation, in diſcover-

ing

ing the nature of the people, and ſhewing the King the way, how to enhance his Prerogative ſo above the Laws, that hee might inſlave the Nation, which though it took well then, yet it hath been of ſad and dangerous conſequence in after times:

For firſt, Hee cauſed a whole Cart-load of Parliament Preſidents, that ſpake the Subjects liberty, to bee burnt:

Next, raiſing two hundred thouſand pound for making two hundred Baronets, telling the King he ſhould finde his Engliſh Subjects like Aſſes, on whom he might lay any burthen, and ſhould need neither Bit nor Bridle, but their Aſſes ears; And when the King ſaid, It would diſcontent the generality of the Gentry: He replyed, Tuſh Sir, you want the mony, that will do you good, the honour will doe them very little; And by theſe courſes

courſes hee raiſed himſelf, friends, and family, to Offices, Honours, and great Poſſeſſions; Yet as a punishment, he lived long enough to have loſt all, had not Death prevented him between the *Bath* and *London*: For the Duke of *Bullion* being here, about the overture of that unfortunate Match betweene the Palſgrave, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, had ſo done his errand, and diſcovered his juggling; It is moſt certaine, hee had beene ſtript of all at his returne, which hee well underſtanding from his Friends at Court, did expedite his end; but hee dyed opportunely to ſave his honour, and his eſtate for his Poſterity, though to leave a marke of ignominy on himſelfe by that *Herodian* diſeaſe, that for all his great Honours, and Poſſeſſions, and ſtately Houſes, Hee found no place but the top of a Mole-hill, neare *Marleborough* to

end

end his miſerable life; ſo that it may be ſaid of him, and truly, he dyed of a moſt loathſome diſeaſe, without houſe, without pitty, without the favour of that Maſter that had raiſed him to ſo high an eſtate; and yet muſt he have that right done him (which is alſo a note of the misfortune of our times) there hath not been any ſince his time that equalled him, to fulfill the Proverbe, *Seldome comes a better*; he had great parts, was very wiſe, full of honour, and bounty, a great lover and rewarder of Vertue, and able parts in others, ſo they did not aſpire too high in places, or looke too narrowly into his actions.

The next that came on the publick Theatre in favour, was *Henry Howard*, a younger Sonne of the Duke of *Norfolke*, and Lord *Thomas Howard*, the one after Earle of *Northampton*, the other Earle

of *Suffolk*, Lord Chamberlaine, and after Lord Treaſurer, who by *Salisburies* greatneſſe with that Family, rather then by any merit, or wiſdome in themſelves, raiſed many great Familyes of his Children; *Northampton* though a great Clerke, yet not a wiſe man, but the groſſeſt Flatterer of the World; and as *Salisbury* by his Wit, ſo this by his Flattery, raiſed himſelfe; yet one great motive to the raiſing of that Name of *Howards* was, the Duke of *Norfolke*, ſuffering for the Queen of *Scots*, the Kings Mother, yet did *Suffolke* ſo farre get the ſtart of *Northampton*, that *Northampton* never after loved him but from the teeth outwards, only had ſo much diſcretion as not to fall to actuall enmity, to the over-throw of both, and the weakning their faction; *Suffolke* alſo uſing him with all ſubmiſſive reſpect, not for

any

any love, but hope of gaining his great eſtate, and ſharing it amongſt his Children; but *Northamptons* diſtaſte was ſuch, by his loſſe of the Treaſurers place, which he had with ſuch aſſurance promiſed to himſelfe in his thoughts, that except what he gave to Maſter *Henry Howard*, the reſt he gave to the Earle of *Arundell*, who by his obſervance, but more eſpecially by giving *Northampton* all his Eſtate if he never returned from travell, had wrought himſelfe ſo far into his affections, that he doted on him.

And now the principall managers of the *Engliſh* affaires were *Salisbury*, *Suffolke*, *Northampton*, *Buckhurſt*, *Egerton*, Lord Keeper, *Worceſter*, and the Old Admirall; For the *Scots*, Sir *George Hewme*; now E. of *Dunbar*, Secretary *Elfeſton*, after E. of *Balmerino*, and as wiſe a man as was in *England*, or

Scot-

Scotland, the Lord of *Kinlosse*, a very honest, but weak man.

You are now to observe, that *Salisbury* had shaken off all that were great with him, and of his Faction in Queen *Elizabeths* dayes, as Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, Sir *George Carew*, the Lord *Grey*, the Lord *Cobham*: the three first, very able men as the World had, the last, but one degree from a foole, yet served their turnes better then a wiser man, by his greatnesse with the Queen, for they would put him on any thing, and make him tell any Lye, with as great confidence as a truth. Three of these were utterly ruined, as you shall heare in the following Discourse, the fourth being a very wise man, contented himselfe with a meane place, that was worthy of a much greater; and although very active formerly, called to minde this saying: *Felix*

quem faciunt, &c. and medled with no State buſineſſe, his wiſdome fore-telling his Fate, if he had done otherwiſe; for he did ſee one better head-peece then his owne, ſit tottering at that time, and fell off afterwards, which made him think it was good ſleeping in a whole skin.

Mr. *James Hay* a Favourite.

The King no ſooner came to *London*, but notice was taken of a riſing Favourite, the firſt Meteor of that nature appearing in our climate; as the King caſt his eye upon him for affection, ſo did all the Courtiers, to adore him; his name was Mr. *James Hay*, a Gentleman that lived long in *France*, and ſome ſay, of the *Scottiſh* Guard to that King; this Gentleman comming over to meet the King, and ſhare with him in his new Conqueſt (according to the *Scottiſh* phraſe) it ſhould ſeeme had ſome former acquaintance with the

the then Leiger Embaſſadour in *Scotland* for the *French* King, who comming with his Majeſty into *England*, preſented this Gentleman, as a wel accompliſhed Gentleman, to the King, in ſuch an highcommendation as engendred ſuch a liking as produced a favourite; in thankfull acknowledgement whereof, he did him many faire offices for the preſent, and comming afterwards an extraordinary Embaſſadour to our King, made him the moſt ſumptuous Feaſt at *Eſſex* houſe, that ever was ſeen before, never equalled ſince, in which was ſuch plenty (and Fiſh of that immenſity, brought out of *Muſcovia*, that Diſhes were made to containe them (no Diſhes in all *England* before could neare hold them) and after that a coſtly Voydee, and after that a Maske, of choyſe Noble-men, and Gentlemen, and after that a moſt

His riſe.

His ſumptuous feaſt.

coſtly and magnificent Banquet, the King, Lords, and all the prime Gentlemen thenabout *London* being invited thither. Truly, he was a moſt compleat, and well accompliſhed Gentleman, modeſt, and Court-like, and of ſo faire a demeanour, as made him be generally beloved; and for his wiſdome, I ſhall give you but one character for all: He was ever great with all the Favourites of his time, and although the King did often change, yet he was (*ſemper idem*) with the King, and Favourites, and got by both; for although Favourites had that exorbitant power over the King, to make him grace, and diſgrace whom they pleaſed, he was out of that power, and the only exception to that generall rule; and for his gettings, it was more then almoſt all the Favourites of his time, which appeared in thoſe vaſt expen-

His accompliſhment.

expences of all sorts, and had not the bounty of his minde exceeded his gettings, he might have left the greatest estate that ever our age or climate had heard of; he was indeed made for a Courtier, who wholly studied his Master, and understood him better then any other.

He was imployed in very many of the most weighty Affaires, and sent with the most stately Embassies of our times, which he performed with that wisdome, and magnificency, that he seemed an honour to his King and Country. For his carriage in State-affaires; he was termed by some Princes the Kings Juggler, he married the Daughter and Heire of the Lord *Denny*, after the Earle of *Northumberlands* Daughter, and was hated of none that ever I heard of, but the Earle of *Northampton*, who had no patience to

ſee him, being himſelfe of ſo venemous and cankred a diſpoſition, that indeed he hated all men of noble parts, nor loved any but Flatterers, like himſelfe; yet it was a great queſtion, whether he hated the Earle of *Carliſle*, or Sir *Robert Manſell* moſt, by whom he hath been heard to ſay; *Body of God, I will be content to be damned perpetually in Hell, to be revenged of that proud Welſhman*; and did ſo hate him, that he kept an Inquiſition on him ſeven yeares, to prove that he had couzened the King of fourteen thouſand pound, which at the ſeven yeares end at an hearing before the King, the Lords, the Queen, and all the Ladies being preſent, with all the gallantry of the Court, ended in one paire of ſilke Stockins, given by one for a New-years Gift to Maſter *Wels*, Sir *Robert Manſells* Servant; at which, the King ſtood

up

up, and ſware very deeply; *Doe you believe I will take a paire of ſilke Stockins for my fourteen thouſand pound, give me that; is this all the fruit of ſeven yeares* Commiſſion? at which words Sir *Robert Manſell* kneeled down, and ſaid, *I will now Sir take all the faults they can charge my ſervant with, upon my ſelfe*; at which the King was very angry, that ſo noble a Gentleman, who had ſo well acquitted himſelf, and Honour, ſhould intruſt it in the keeping of a Servant; at the end of all the Earle of *Salisbury* kneeled downe, and ſaid; *Sir, if you will ſuffer malice ſo farre to prevaile, as to have your honeſt Servants traduced, to ſatisfie the humours of any, I beſeech you take my ſtaffe, for were my ſelfe, and the Earle of* Worceſter *here preſent, put in the ballance againſt* Sir Robert Manſell, *wee ſhould proove too light; I am in a great Place, and cannot ſay, but by*

my ſelf, or ſervants, I may fail, yet no
with our own wils; therefore Sir, if you
wil ſuffer ſuch inquiſitions, there wil be
no ſerving your Majeſty, in ſuch pla-
ces as I hold, by your Majeſties favour;
thus ended the Earle of *Northamp-*
tons malice, which only ſerved to
honour Sir *Rob. Manſell*, and make
a ſcorne of himſelfe, and this only
to make the venome of this Mon-
ſter appeare, who did flatter the
King, and diſſemble with God.

And now begins Embaſſadours
to appeare from divers Princes,
the Prime was *Roney* Duke of *Sul-*
lia, from the *French* King; the
Conſtable of *Caſtile* from the *Spa-*
niſh King, the Count *Arremberg*
from the Arch Duke; the former
came to congratulate only, and
deſired the confirmation of the
ancient amity betwixt the two
Crownes; the latter two about
the eſtabliſhing a firme Peace be-
twixt theſe two Kingdomes, that

had

had lived in perpetuall warre, and hatred of each other, by which it might appeare where the advantage of such a peace might faile, by those that fought, or rather bought it with an infinite masse of treasure, prodigally cast about the *English* Court.

To bring these Embassadours over, were appointed Sir *Robert Mansell*, being Admirall of the narrow Seas, and Sir *Jerome Turner* his Vice-Admirall; the first commanded to attend at *Graveling* for the *Spanish* Embassadour, the latter at *Calis* for the *French*; but the *French* comming first, and hearing the Vice-Admirall was to attend him, the Admirall the other; in a scorne put himself in a Passage-boat of *Callis*, came forth with flagge in top; instantly Sir *Jerome Turner* sent to know of the Admirall what he should doe; Sir *Robert Mansell* sent him word,

to

to ſhoot, and ſtrike him, if he would not take in the flag; this as it made the flag be pulled in, ſo a great complaint, and 'twas beleeved it would have undone Sir *Robert Manſell*, the *French* Faction put it ſo home, but he maintained the act, and was the better beloved of his Maſter ever after, to his dying day.

This makes it appeare how jealous old Commanders were of their honour, the King, and Kingdomes, which ſince hath been ſo prodigally waſted, as we are utterly bankerupt, having ſpent our old Stock, and have not bravery enough to erect a new.

The Conſtable of *Caſtile* ſo plyed his Maſters buſineſſe (in which he ſpared for no coſt) that he procured a peace ſo advantagious for *Spain*, and ſo diſadvantagious for *England*, that it and all Chriſtendome have ſince both

ſeen

en and felt the lamentable effect erof, there was not one Courtier f note, that tasted not of *Spains* ounty, either in Gold, or Jewels, d among them, not any in so rge a proportion as the Coun-esse of *Suffolke*, who shared in her ords interest, being then a po-ent man, and in that interest hich she had, in being Mistris to hat little great Secretary (little n body and stature, but great in it and policy) the sole manager f State affaires, so it may be said, he was a double sharer, and in ruth *Audley-end*, that famous and great structure, had its foundation f *Spanish* Gold.

The King was a peaceable and mercifull Prince (yet God for some secret intent best known to himselfe) laid the foundation of his reigne, with the greatest mortality ever before heard of in this Kingdome, by a fearefull plague, and

and ſome by that, judged what ... ev... future reigne would be, yet th... ill, ... wiſdomes failed, for he was ... ver-a... King of mercy as well as pea... tion. never cruell, yet ſurely it h... Bu... ſome morall. ...pan...

He was forced by that con... ney ... gion to leave the Metropolis, a... re, ... goe into a by corner in *Wiltſh...* he g... *Wilton* the Earle of *Pembrook...* mb... Houſe, in which time of his abo... igh... there, a kinde of Treaſon bra... per... forth, but what it was, as no ma... nav... could then tell, ſo it is left wi... nad... ſo darke a Comment, that poſt... wiſ... rity will never underſtand th... rai... Text, or remember any ſuch trea... Sh... ſon; it is true, ſome loſt their lives ... an... yet the world was never ſatisfied ... G... of the juſtice, and one of them ... no... (and that the only marke of Ty... th... ranny of this good Kings reigne) ... bl... executed many yeares after with... th... out all preſident, and on my con... in... ſcience without any juſt cauſe, ... u...

and

what[illegible]d even againſt that good Kings
yet th[illegible]ill, who in many things was
e was[illegible]er-awed by his timerous diſpo-
s pea[illegible]tion.
it h[illegible] But the *Spaniſh* Faction, and
[illegible]*paniſh* Gold betrayed his life, as
con[illegible]ney had done the Kingdoms be-
lis, a[illegible]ore, and I beleeve it was one of
Filtſhi[illegible]he greateſt Maſter-peeces of that
brook[illegible]mbaſſadour, to purchaſe *Raw-*
s abo[illegible]*ighs* head, yet had not *Briſtol* co-
bra[illegible]perated, the King would never
o ma[illegible]ave conſented, and it may be he
t wi[illegible]ad his ſecret ends, fearing his
poſt[illegible]wiſdome might once againe have
d th[illegible]raiſed him, to have looked over
trea[illegible]*Sherborne* Caſtle, once his owne,
lives and how unjuſtly taken from him
tisfie[illegible]God will one day judge; I know
them not whether there be a curſe on
Ty[illegible]thoſe that are owners of it, as Fa-
gne[illegible]bles report, but I am confident
with[illegible]there is a curſe on *Briſtol* for take-
con[illegible]ing away his life; I will not take
auſe upon me too farre to pry into
and[illegible] Gods

Gods Arke, yet what is like to
fall him, and hath already, his
(as hopefull a Gentleman as
in the Kingdome) may give so
token of Gods anger against h
and his family.

A narration of the Treason charged on *Rawleigh.*

But because I will not le
you altogether blinde-folded,
shall as neare as I can lead you
the discovery of this Treaso
which consisted of Protestan
Puritans, Papists, and Atheists
strange medley you will say,
meet in one and the same Tre
son, and keepe counsell, whi
surely they did, because they kne
not of any; the Protestants we
the Lord *Cobham*, and *George Bro*
his Brother, the one very learne
and wise, the other a most sil
Lord, the Puritan the Lord *Gr*
of *Wilton*, a very hopefull Gentl
man, blasted in the very Bud; th
Papists *Watson*, and *Clarke*, Priest
and *Parham* a Gentleman, th
Atheis

Atheiſt. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* then generally ſo beloved, though after brought by affliction (the beſt School-Miſtris) to be, and ſo dyed, a moſt religious Gentleman. This treaſon was compounded of moſt ſtrange ingredients, (and more ſtrange then true) it was very true, moſt of theſe were diſcontented, to ſee *Salisbury* their old friend ſo high, to trample on them, that before had been his chiefe ſupporters (and being ever of his faction) now neglected and contemned; it was then beleeved an errand trick of State to over-throw ſome, and diſable others, knowing their ſtrong abilities might otherwiſe live to over-throw *Salisbury*, for they were intimate in all his ſecret Councels for the ruine of *Eſſex*, eſpecially *Rawleigh*, *Grey*, and *Cobham*; though the latter was a foole, yet had been very uſefull

beleeved

to

to them (as the Toole in t
hand of the Workman) to ha
ſingled out theſe without ſom
Prieſts, which were Traytors b
the Law, had ſmelt too rank, a
appeared too poore and plaine
trick of State; and *Salisbury* i
this had a double benefit: Firſ
in ridding himſelfe of ſuch as h
feared would have been thorn
in his ſides. Secondly, by endea
ſing himſelf to the King, by ſhew
ing his diligence, and vigilenc
for his ſafety; ſo that it might b
ſaid of him as of *Cæſar* in anothe
caſe (*Inveniam aut faciam*) I w
either finde out a Treaſon or mak
one, and this had been a prett
trick had it been only to diſgrac
without taking away life; bu
how this peece of policy ma
ſtand with Religion, I feare b
this time he too wel underſtands
and this Plot as neare as I can te
you (and I dare ſay my intelli
genc

gence gave me as near a gueſſe as ever any man had) was, that all theſe in a diſcontented humour had by *Watſon*, and *Clarke*, being Confeſſors, dealt with Count *Aremberge*, the Arch Dukes Embaſſadour, to negotiate with the Arch Duke to raiſe an Army, and invade *England*, and they would raiſe another of Papiſts, and Malecontents to joyne, for you muſt underſtand the King was beleeved an errand Puritan, (*Cujus contrarium verum eſt*) how likely this Plot was, let the world judge, that the King of *Spaine*, who had bought peace at ſo deare a rate, and found it ſo advantagious to him, by the lamentable experience he had formerly in the wars with this formidable State, ſhould ſeek to breake it ſo ſoone; and had it been a reall Treaſon; the State had been bound to have rewarded theſe Traytors, as the beſt

peece of ſervice done in *England* all that Kings reigne (it was indeed thoſe that made the Peace, not thoſe that endeavoured the breaking of it, were the Traytors, and are to be curſed by all Poſterity) yet this fooliſh Plot ſerved well enough to take ſome blocks out of the way, that might afterward have made ſome of them ſtumble, to the breaking of their own necks.

They were all Arraigned of Treaſon at *Wincheſter*, whether the King ſent ſome ſecretly to obſerve all paſſages, upon whoſe true and faithfull relations of the innocency of the Perſons Arraigned, and ſleight proofe upon which they were condemned, he would not be drawn to ſigne any Warrant for the execution of *Rawleigh*, *Cobham*, and *Grey*, very hardly for any of the reſt, the two Prieſts excepted.

For

For *Rawleighs* defence, it was ſo brave and juſt, as (had he not wilfully caſt himſelfe, out of very wearineſſe, as unwilling to detaine the Company longer) no Jury could ever have caſt him; all the Evidence brought againſt him was *Colhams* Accuſation, which he onely deſired might appeare (*viva voce*) and he would yeeld without further defence, but that they knew full well *Cobham* would not, nor could not accuſe him, having been tampered with by *Wade*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, and *Saliſburies* great Creature; *Wade* deſired it under his hand, that alſo he refuſed, at laſt *Wade* got a tricke by his cunning, to ſurprize *Colhams* weakeneſſe, to get him write his name to a Blank, to which *Wade*, no queſtion, wrote the accuſation, as will appeare hereafter; for *Saliſbury* urging *Rawleigh* often, if *Cob-*

ham had accuſed him under his hand would he then yeeld; *Rawleigh* replyed, He knew *Cobham* weake of judgement, and did not know how that weakneſſe might be wrought upon, but was confident he would not to his face accuſe him, and therefore would not put his life, fortune and al on that; at which fence he ſtood till nine at night: at laſt his fate carried him againſt his reaſon, and he yeelded upon the producing his hand, which was inſtantly pulled out (and was in truth his hand) but not his act, or deed: ſo at that preſent was *George Brooke*, *Watſon*, and *Clark* executed, *Parham* acquitted, and Sir *Wal. Rawleigh* executed many years after for the ſame treaſon, as much againſt all juſtice, as beyond all reaſon, or any preſident; yea after he had been a Generall by the Kings Commiſſion, and had by that, power of the

the Lives of many others, utterly againſt the Civill Law, which ſaith, *Hee that hath power of the Lives of others, ought to be Maſter of his own.* But the *Spaniard* was ſo powerfull at that time at Court, as that Faction could command the life of any man that might prove dangerous to their deſignes; *Grey* and *Cobham* dyed in their reſtraint, the one much pittyed, the other ſcorned, and his death as baſe, for hee dyed louſie for want of Apparrell, and Linnen; and had ſtarved, had not a Trencher-ſcraper, ſometime his Servant in Court, releived him with ſcraps, in whoſe houſe he dyed, beingſo poore a houſe as he was forced to creep up a Ladder into a little hole to his Chamber; which was a ſtrange judgement, and unpreſidented, that a man of ſeven thouſand pound *per annum*, and of a perſonall eſtate of thirty

thouſand pounds (of all which the King was cheated) of what ſhould have Eſcheated to him, that he could not give him any maintenance, as in all caſes the King doth, unleſſe out of his own Revenue of the Crowne, which was the occaſion of this Lords want, (his Wife being very rich, would not give him the crums that fell from her Table;) and this was a juſt judgement of God on him; and now, becauſe it will be pertinent in this place to let you underſtand, that *Rawleigh* had his Life ſurrepticiouſly taken away, I ſhall give you a true ſtory.

Queen *Anne*, that brave Princeſſe, was in a deſperate, and believed, incurable Diſeaſe, whereof the Phiſitians were at the furtheſt end of their ſtudies to finde the cauſe, at a *Non plus* for the Cure, Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, being by his long ſtudies an admirable Chymiſt

Chymiſt, undertooke, and perfor-
med the Cure, for which he would
receive no other reward, but that
her Majeſty would procure that
certaine Lords might bee ſent to
examine *Cobham*, whether he had
accuſed Sir *Walter Rawleigh* of
Treaſon at any time under his
hand; the King at the Queens re-
queſt (and in Juſtice could doe
no leſſe) ſends ſix Lords, which
I take were, the Duke of *Leonox*,
Salisbury, *Worceſter*, *Suffolke*, Sir
George Carew, and Sir *Julius Cæſar*,
to demand of *Cobham*, whether
he had not under his hand accuſed
Sir *Walter Rawleigh* at *Wincheſter*,
upon that Treaſon hee was Ar-
raigned for; *Cobham* did proteſt
never, nor could he; but ſaid he,
That Villaine *Wade* did often ſo-
licite me, and not prevailing, got
me by a trick to write my name
upon a peece of white Paper;
which I thinking nothing, did, ſo

that if any Charge came under my hand, it was forged by the Villaine *Wade*, by writing some thing above my hand without my consent or knowledge. These six returning to the King, made *Salisbury* their Spokes-man who said Sir, my Lord *Cobham* hath made good all that ever he wrote, or said, and this was an equivocating trick, for it was true, he made good what ever he writ, but never wrote any thing to accuse *Rawleigh*; by which you see the baseneſſe of theſe Lords, the credulity of the King, and the ruine of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*. I appeal now to the judgement of all the world, whether theſe six Lords were not the immediate Murtherers of ſir *W. Rawleigh* and no queſtion, ſhall be called to a ſad account for it.

And thus have you a true relation of the Treaſon, and Traytors, with all the windings & turnings

in

in it, and all paſſages appertaining to it; and by it, you may ſee the ſlavery theſe great men were inſlaved in by *Salisbury*, that none durſt teſtifie ſuch a truth, as the not teſtifying, loſt their moſt precious Soules.

And now doth the King return to *Windſor*, where there was an apparition of *Southamptons* being a Favourite to his Majeſty, by that privacy and dearneſſe preſented to the Court view, but *Salisbury* liking not that any of *Eſſex* his faction ſhould come into play, made that apparition appeare as it were in *tranſitu*, and ſo vaniſhed, by putting ſome jealouſies into the Kings head, which was ſo far from jealouſie, that he did not much deſire to be in his Queenes company, yet love and regality muſt admit of no partnerſhip.

Then was there in requitall of the *Spaniſh* Embaſſadours, two ſtately

ſtately Embaſſies addreſſed, th
one to *Spaine*, the other to th
Arch-Duke, to have that peac
they ſo dearly purchaſed confir
med, and ſworne to by ours, a
formerly by them; the old Lor
Admirall was ſent to *Spaine*, th
Earle of *Hartford* for *Bruxells*, tha
the Duke of *Leonox* might have
the better opportunity. The *Spa-*
niard was aſtonied at the brave-
neſſe of our Embaſſie, and the
handſome Gentlemen (in both
which, few Embaſſies ever equal-
led this) for you muſt underſtand
the Jeſuits reported our Nation to
be ugly, and like Devils, as a puniſh-
ment ſent to our Nation for caſt-
ing off the Popes ſupremacy; and
they pictured Sir *Francis Drake*
generally half a Man, halfe a Dra-
gon; When they beheld them af-
ter the ſhape of Angells, they
could not well tell whether to
truſt their owne eyes, or their

Con-

Confeſſors reports, yet they then appeared to them, as to all the world, monſtrous Lyers.

The Embaſſadour had his reception with as much ſtate, as his entertainment with bounty, the King defraying all charges, and they were detained at their Landing longer then ordinary, to have proviſions prepared in their paſſage to *Madred*, with all the bounty was poſſible, to make the whole Country appeare a Land of *Canaan*, which was in truth, but a Wilderneſſe.

In their abode there, although they gave them Roaſt meat, yet they beate them with the ſpits, by reporting that the *Engliſh* did ſteale all the Plate, when in truth it was themſelves, who thought to make Hay while the Sun ſhined, not thinking ever more to come to ſuch a Feaſt, to fill their purſes as well as their bellyes, for food

food and coyne; are equally alik
ſcarce with that nation) this re
port paſſed for currant, to the in
finite diſhonour of our Nation
there being at that time the prim
gallantry of our Nation.

Sir *Robert Manſell*, who was a
man borne to vindicate the Ho
nour of his Nation, as his owne
being Vice-Admirall, and a man
on whom the old Admirall whol
ly relyed, having diſpatched the
Ships to bee gone the next mor
ning, came in very late to Supper;
Sir *Richard Leviſon* ſitting at the
upper end of the Table amongſt
the Grandees, the Admirall him
ſelfe not ſupping that night, being
upon the diſpatch of Letters, the
Table upon Sir *Robert Manſells* en
trance offered to riſe, to give him
place. But he ſat downe inſtantly
at the lower end, and would not
let any man ſtirre, and falling to
his meat, did eſpy a *Spaniard*, as

the

the Dishes emptied, ever putting some in his bosome, some in his breeches, that they both strutted, Sir *Robert Mansell* sent a Message to the upper end of the table to Sir *Richard Levison* to be delivered in his eare, that whatsoever he saw him doe, he should desire the Gentlemen and Grandees to sit quiet, for there should be no cause of any disquiet; on the sudden Sir *Robert Mansell* steps up, takes this *Spaniard* in his armes, at which the table began to rise; Sir *Richard Levison* quiets them, brings him up to the end amongst the Grandees, then puls out the Plate from his bosome, breeches, and every part about him, which did so amaze the *Spaniard*, and vindicate that aspersion cast on our Nation that never after was there any such sillable heard, but all honour done to the Nation, and all thanks to him in particular.

From

From thence, next day they went for *Madred*, where all the royall entertainment *Spaine* could yeeld was given them, and at the end of the Grand entertainment and Revells, which held moſt part of the night, as they were all returning to their Lodgings, the ſtreet being made light by white Wax lights, and the very night forced into a day, by ſhining light, as they were paſſing in the ſtreet, a *Spaniard* catcheth off Sir *Robert Manſels* Hat, with a very rich jewel in it, and away he flyes; Sir *Robert* not being of a ſpirit to have any thing violently taken from him, nor of ſuch a Court like complement, to part with a jewel of that price, to one no better acquainted with him, hurls open the Boote, followes after the fellow, and ſome three Gentlemen did follow him, to ſecure him, houſeth the Fellow in the houſe

of

of an Alguarell, which is a great Officer, or Judge in *Spaine*; this Officer wondering at the manner of their comming, the one with his hat and ſword in his hand, the other with all their ſwords; Demands the cauſe, They tell him; Hee ſaith, ſurely none can think his Houſe a ſanctuary, who is to puniſh ſuch offenders.

But Sir *Robert Manſell* would not bee ſo put off with the *Spaniards* gravity, but enters the Houſe, leaving two at the Gate, to ſee that none ſhould come out whiles hee ſearched; A long while they could find nothing, and the Alguarel urging this as an affront, at laſt, looking downe into a Well of a final depth, he ſaw the felow ſtand up to the neck in Water: Sir *Rob. Manſel* ſeized on his Hat, & jewel, leaving the fellow to the Alguarell, but hee had much rather have ingered the jewell, and in his gravity

vity told Sir *Robert Manſell*, he
could not have it without form
of Law, which Sir *Robert* diſpe
ced with, carrying away his Ha
and Jewell, and never heard fu
ther of the buſineſſe; now th
truth was, this fellow knew h
Burrough well enough, as well
ſome Theeves of our Nation, a
ter they have done a Robber
would put themſelves into a Pr
ſon of their acquaintance, aſſ
ring themſelves none would ſear
there, or rather as our Recorde
of *London*, whoſe cheife reven
for themſelves, and ſervants,
from Theeves, Whores, a
Bawds, therefore this ſtory cann
ſeem ſtrange in *England*.

The other Embaſſadour ſent
the Arch Duke, was, the old E
of *Hertford*, who was conveyed
ver by one of the Kings Ships,
Sir *William Munſon*, in whoſe p
ſage a *Dutch* Man of Warre co
mi

ming by that Ship, would not vail, as the manner is, acknowledging by that, our Soveraignty over the Sea, Sir *William Monſon* gave him a ſhot to inſtruct him manners, but inſtead of hearing, he taught him by returning another, he acknowledged no ſuch Soveraignty; this was the very firſt indignity and affront ever offered to the Royall Ships of *England*, which ſince have been moſt frequent; Sir *William Monſon* deſired my Lord of *Hertford* to goe into the Hold, and he would inſtruct him by ſtripes, that refuſed to be taught by faire meanes; but the Earle charged him on his Allegiance firſt to land him, on whom he was appointed to attend; ſo to his great regret, he was forced to endure that indignity, for which I have often heard him wiſh hee had been hanged, rather then live that unfortunate Commander of

a Kings Ship, to be Chronicled for the first that ever endured that affront, although it was not in his power to have helped it; yet by his favour, it appeared but a copy of his countenance, for it had been but hazarding hanging to have disobeyed my Lords Commandement, and it had been infinite odds he had not been hanged, having to friend him, the House of *Suffolke*; nor would he have been so sensible of it, had he not been of the *Spanish* Faction, and that a *Dutch* ship.

Now did these great Mannagers of the State (of which *Salisbury* was chiefe) after they had packed, the Lords begin to deale the government of the Kingdome amongst themselves, and perswaded the King to leave the State affaires to them, and to betake himselfe to some Country recreations, which they found him addicted

dicted unto, for the City, and buſineſſe, did not agree with him; to that end purchaſed, built, and repaired at *New-Market*, and *Royſton*, and this pleaſed the Kings humour well, rather that he might enjoy his Favourite with more privacy, then that he loved the ſport; then muſt *Theobalds* be in his owne poſſeſſion, as not fit for a King to be beholding to a Subject for an Houſe of daily uſe, but becauſe the King had ſo much want of monies to expreſſe his love, and bounty to his Native Nation, *Salisbury* would exchange, and made ſuch an advantage, that he ſold his Houſe for fifty yeares purchaſe, and that ſo cunningly, as hardly to be diſcerned, but by a curious ſight, for he fleeted off the Creame of the Kings Mannors in many Counties, not any two lying in any one County, and made choyce of the moſt in the

remoteſt Counties, only built his neſt at *Hatfield*, within the County where his Father had built his; yet kept hee ſtill his Houſe of *Theobalds*, for he and his poſterity were to be perpetuall Keepers of the Houſe, and Parkes adjacent; by this he not onely ſhewed his wiſdome for his owne benefit, but to the world (what the Kings naturall diſpoſition was) to be eaſily abuſed, and would take counterfeit Coyne for currant payment.

And to fit the Kings humour, and diſſolve him in that delight he was moſt addicted to, as well as to ſerve *Salisburies* owne ends, and ſatisfie his revenge upon ſome neighbour Gentlemen, that formerly would not ſell him ſome convenient parcels of Land neighbouring on *Theobalds*, he puts the King on enlarging the Parke, walling, and ſtoring it with red Deare; and I dare affirme, with

that

that work he was ſo well pleaſed, and did more glory in, then his Predeceſſors did in the conqueſt of *France*; and as it was moſt true, ſo an ill Omen, that the King loved Beaſts better then men, and tooke more delight in them, and was more tender over the life of a Stag then of a man; yet this was the weakneſſe of his judgement, and poorenesſe of his Spirit, rather then any innate cruelty, for he was not naturally cruel over lives, though in diſplacing Officers, which naturally he did beleeve, was as glorious, as to over-throw, and conquer Kings.

But yet for all their ſetting their Cards, and playing their Games to their owne advantages, of getting much for themſelves, and friends, there was one Knave in the Packe, would couſen their deſignes, and Trump in their way, if he might not ſhare with

them in their winning; that wa
one *Lake*, a Clerke of the Signe
after Secretary, and after th
turned out in disgrace; and
truth, was only wise in the worl
opinion, could swim being he
up by the chin; but at his fall
his weaknesses were discovere
and that the world had been d
ceived in him, I will instance
one particular, amongst many
that shall give you full assurance
being in disgrace, he gave tw
thousand pound but to kisse th
Kings hand, beleeving that afte
that, he might have accesse as for
merly; after he had paid his mony
he was never suffered to see th
King more, only jeered at by a
the Court for his folly, and wen
sneaking up and downe contem
ned of all men.

This *Lake* was a Fellow o
meane birth, and meaner breed
ing, being an under Servant t
mak

make Fires in Secretary *Walſing-hams* Chamber, and there got ſome experience, which afterwards in the Kings time made him appeare an able man, which in the Queens time, when there was none in Court but men of eminencies, made him an inconſiderable Fellow; this *Lake* had linked himſelfe in with the *Scottiſh* Nation, progging for Suits, and helping them to fill their Purſes; as they did beleeve, there was not ſo able a man in the Kingdom (for in truth ever ſince Queene *Elizabeths* death, the raiſing mony hath been the only way to raiſe men, as being held the eſſentiall property of a wiſe man, to know how to bring in money (*per fas aut nefas*) and amongſt all the *Scots*, he wholly applyed himſelfe to thoſe of the Bed-chamber, and of neareſt acceſſe to his Majeſty.

For his good ſervice of abuſing

his Country, and Country-men, he was made Clerke of the Signet, to waite on the King in his Hunting journies, and in these journies got all the Bils signed, even for the greatest Lords (all Packets being addressed to him) so that even *Salisbury*, and *Northampton*, and the greatest Lords made Court to him; by this meanes did he raise himselfe from a meane to a great fortune, but so over-awed by his Wife, that if he did not what she commanded, she would beate him, and in truth his Wife was afterward his over-throw; besides, he would tell Tales, and let the King know the passages of Court, and great men, as who was *Salisburies* Mistris, and governed all; who governed *Northampton*, and discovered the Bawdery, which did infinitely please the Kings humour, and in truth had so much craft, as he

he ſerved his turne upon all, but was ingroſſed by none but by the Bed-chamber, who ſtuck ſo cloſe to him, that they could not yet remove him. And now doe the *Engliſh* Faction (ſeeing they could not ſever the *Scots* from him) endeavour to raiſe a mutiny againſt the *Scots* that were his ſupporters, their Agents divulging every where, the *Scots* would get all, and would begger the Kingdome; the *Scots* on the other ſide complaine to the King, they were ſo poore, they under-went the by-word of beggerly *Scots*; to which the King returned this anſwer (as he had a very ready wit) Content your ſelves, I will ſhortly make the *Engliſh* as beggerly as you, and ſo end that controverſie; this is as true as he truly performed it, for however he enriched many in particular, as *Salisbury*, *Suffolke*, *Northampton*, *Worceſter*, *Lake*, &c. yet he

he did begger himſelfe, and the Nation in generall.

This alſo was inculcated into the eares of the Parliament, when that great buſineſſe about the union was in debate, which was much croſſed by that opinion; if they had already impoveriſhed the Kingdome: by the union, they would bankerupt it. But ſince you ſee by their owne valour and bravery of ſpirit, they have made us begge a re-union with them, and for ought we ſee, all our happineſſe is derived from their favours.

They that lived at Court, and were curious obſervers of every mans actions, could have then affirmed, that *Salisbury*, *Suffolke*, and *Northampton*, and their friends did get more then the whole Nation of *Scotland*, (*Dunbar* excepted) for whatever others got, they ſpent here, only *Dunbar* laid a foun-

oundation of a great Family, which did all revert into *England* againe, with his Daughters marriage with the Houſe of *Suffolke*, ſo in truth, all the water run to their Mills.

It is moſt true, that many *Scots* did get much, but not more with one hand, then they ſpent with the other, witneſſe the Earle of *Kelly*, *Annundale*, &c. nay, that great Getter, the Earl of *Carliſle* alſo, and ſome private Gentlemen; as *Gideon Murrey*, *John Achmoty*, *James Baily*, *John Gib*, and *Barnard Lindley*, got ſome pretty eſtate, not worthy either the naming or enjoying; old Servants ſhould get ſome moderate eſtates to leave to poſterity.

But theſe, and all the *Scots* in generall, got, ſcarce the Tythe of thoſe *Engliſh* Getters, that can be ſaid did ſtick by them, or their poſterity; beſides, *Salisbury* had

one

one trick to get the kernell, and leave the *Scots* but the ſhell, yet caſt all the envie on them; He would make them buy Bookes of Fee-farmes, ſome one hundred pound *per annum*, ſome one hundred Markes, and he would compound with them for a thouſand pound, which they were willing to embrace, becauſe they were ſure to have them paſſe without any controle, or charge, and one thouſand pound appeared to them that never ſaw ten pound before, an inexhauſtible treaſure; then would *Salisbury* fill up this Booke with ſuch prime Land; as ſhould be worth ten or twenty thouſand pound, which was eaſie for him, being Treaſurer, ſo to doe; and by this meanes *Salisbury* inriched himſelfe infinitely, yet caſt the envie on the *Scots*, in whoſe names theſe Bookes appeared, and are ſtill upon Record to all poſterity; though

though *Salisbury* had the Honey, they poore Gentlemen but part of the Wax; *Dunbar* only had his Agents, and could play his owne Game, which they durſt not croſſe; ſo was the poore King and State cheated on all hands.

And now did a contention ariſe between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, about the election of a Favourite, out of whether Nation he ſhould come; now was *Montgomery* in the waine, being given more to his own pleaſures, then to obſerve the King, ſo that alway the Earle of *Carliſle* did inveſt him in his roome; he as ſoone by his neglective carriage did deveſt himſelfe, yet was he ever in the Kings good opinion, and one that he put more truſt in at the time of his death, then in all his other ſervants.

Then was a young Gentleman, Maſter *Robert Carre*, who had his breeding in *France*, and was newly re- Mr. *Carre* his riſe.

returned from Travaile, a Gen-
tleman very handſome, and well
bred, and one that was obſerved
to ſpend his time in ſerious ſtu-
dies, and did accompany himſelfe
with none but men of ſuch emi-
nencies, as by whom he might be
bettered; this Gentleman, the Scot
ſo wrought it, that they got him
into a Groomes place of the Bed-
chamber, and was very well plea-
ſing to all; he did more then any
other Aſſociate himſelfe, with Sir
Thomas Overbury, a man of excel-
lent parts, (but thoſe made him
proud, over-valuing himſelfe, and
under-valuing others, and was in-
fected with a kinde of inſolency)
with this Gentleman ſpent he
moſt of his time, and drew the
eyes of the Court, as well as the
affection of his Maſter upon him,
yet very few, but ſuch as were the
curious obſervers, of thoſe times
could diſcerne the drawing of the

Kings

Kings affection, untill upon a Coronation day, riding in with the L. *Dingwel* to the Tilt-yard, his horſe fell with him, and brake his legg, he was inſtantly carried into Maſter *Riders* houſe at *Charing-croſſe*, and the newes as inſtantly carried to the King, having little deſire to behold the triumph, but much deſired to have it ended, and no ſooner ended, but the King went inſtantly to viſite him, and after by his daily viſiting, and mourning over him, taking all care for his ſpeedy recovery, made the day-breake of his glory appeare, every Courtier now concluding him, actually a favourite.

Lord! how the great men flocked then to ſee him, and to offer to his Shrine in ſuch abundance, that the King was forced to lay a reſtraint, leaſt it might retard his recovery by ſpending his ſpirits: & to facilitate the cure, care

was

was taken for a choyse Dyet fo
himselfe, and Chirurgions, wit
his Attendants, and no sooner r
covered but a proclaimed Favo
rite.

Then the *English* Lords, wh
formerly coveted an *English* F
vourite (and to that end th
Counteſſe of *Suffolke* did look o
choyse young men, whom sh
daily curled, and perfumed the
breaths) left all hope, and s
her curling and perfuming, all
doring this rising Sun, every m
striving to invest himselfe into th
mans favour (not sparing fo
bounty nor flattery) which w
not hard to be obtained, be
ing naturally more addicted toth
English then to the *Scotch*, in
much that he endeavoured to for
get his native Country, and h
Fathers house, having none o
note about him but *English*, a
but one besides *English*, in a
fam

yet familiarity with him, which was
s, wi Sir *Robert Carre* his Kinſman; but
oner r above all, was Sir *Thomas Overbu-*
Favo*ry* his *Pythias*, then was the ſtrife
between *Salisbury* and *Suffolk*,
, wh who ſhould engroſſe him, and
liſh F make him their Monopoly; each
nd th preſenting, proffering, and accu-
ook o mulating favours upon *Overburies*
m ſh kindred, the Father made a Judge
d the in *Wales*, and himſelf offered an of-
and ſh fice; but *Overbury*, naturally of an
all a inſolent ſpirit, which was eleva-
ry m ted by being ſo intimate with a
nto th favourite, and wholly having in-
ing fo groſſed that commodity, which
ch w could not be retayled, but by him
d, b and his favour; with a kinde of
d toth ſcorne neglected their freindſhips,
, in yet made uſe of both.

to fo Now was *Carre* Knighted, and Mr. *Carre* Knighted.
and h made Gentleman of the Bed-
one chamber, and *Overburies* pride
iſh, a roſe with the others honours, ſtill
in a ſtorming the Chapman, as they
fam

did by their cheap offices under vallue so precious a commodity.

Northampton finding himself neglected by so mean a fellow, cast about another way, and followed *Balaams* councell, by sending a *Moabitish* Woman unto him, in which he made use of *Copinger* Gentleman, who had spent a fair fortune left by his Ancestors, and now, for maintenance, was forced to lead the life of a Serving-man (that formerly kept many to serve him) and as an addition, the word of that kind, a flat Bawd.

Northampton's plot upon him.

This Gentleman had lived a scandalous life, by keeping a Whore of his own, which for the honour of her Family I will not name, therefore was fittest to trade in that commodity for another, and in truth was fit to take any impression baseneſſe could stamp on him, as the sequell of this Story will manifest; The

Moabit

Moabitish woman, was a Daughter of the Earle of *Suffolk*, married to a young noble Gentleman the Earle of *Essex*.

This Tramtook, and the first private meetings were at *Copingers* house, and himself Bawd to their lust, which put him into a farre greater bravery for a time, then when he was Master of his owne, but it had bitternesse on all hands in the end. This privacy in their stollen pleasures, made *Copinger* a friend to *Northampton*, and *Suffolke*, though but a Servant to Viscount *Rochester*, for so now was he called, and now had they linked him so close, as no breaking from them.

Overbury was that *John Baptist* that reproved the Lord, for the sinne of using the Lady, and abusing the young Earle of *Essex*; would call her Srumpet, her mother and brother Bawds, and used

them with ſo much ſcorne, as in truth was not to be endured by a fellow of his Rank, to perſons of that quality, how faulty ſoever otherwiſe they were.

Then to ſatisfie *Overbury*, and blot out the name of Sin, his love led him into a more deſperate way, by a reſolution to marry another mans wife, againſt this then did *Overbury* bellow louder, and in it, ſhewed himſelf more like an affectionate, then a diſcreet and moderate friend: had he compounded but one dram of diſcretion with an ounce of affection, he might with ſuch a receipt, have preſerved his own life, and their fortunes and honours.

For thoſe that infinitely hated that Family, did as infinitely condemn his inſolent carriage, and behaviour towards them; ſo that had any of thoſe Brothers, or name, killed *Overbury*, either by picking

picking a quarrel with him, or piſtolling him, or any other deſperate way, or bravely in a Duel, upon ſome other ground of a quarrel, then blemiſhing their Siſter; the world would have juſtified the action, however he had ſtood with God; but *Buchanons* character of that Family, bars all expectation of ſo much bravery of ſpirit; but a Counſel muſt be held to put him to death by ſome baſer means.

The Plot againſt *Overbury*,

The Plot then muſt be, he muſt be ſent a Leidger Embaſſador into *France*, which by obeying, they ſhould be rid of ſo great an eye-ſore; by diſobeying, he incurred the diſpleaſure of his Prince; a contempt, that he could not expect leſſe then impriſonment for, and by that means be ſequeſtred from his friends.

And thus farre I do beleeve the Earle of *Somerſet*, (for ſo was

he now created) was conſenting; this ſtratagem took, and *Overbury* might truly ſay, (*Video meliora, deteriora ſequor,*) for he indeed made the worſt choyce; it could not be thought, but ſuch an imployment was farre above his deſert, and much better for him to have accepted, then to be confined to a loathſome Priſon, and for want of judgment, had his ſuffering been leſſe then loſſe of life, he had not been worthy of pitty; but, *Jupiter quos vult perdere hos dementat*; he would to the Tower, from whence he never returned, rather then accept of an Honourable imployment, from whence he might not only have returned, but done his friends acceptable ſervice, either in private, or publick.

In his managing of this buſines (that wiſedom which formerly he had been eſteemed for,) ſuffered under

under the cenſure of Wiſe men, as well as fools. Having him now faſt in Priſon, *Herodias* by pleaſing her *Herod* muſt alſo aske, and have his life; for, *per ſcelus ad ſceleratior eſt via.* To that end they preferred *Empoſides* to be ſervant to Sr *Gervaſe Elwaies*, then Leiutenant of the Tower, this Gentleman was ever held wiſe, and honeſt, but unfortunate in having that place thruſt upon him without his thought; he was alſo ſo religious, as few in the Court did equall him; ſo wiſe, as he obtained that Character of, Wiſe Sir *Gervaſe Elwaies*, yet neither could his wiſdome, nor the opinion of his religion and honeſty, prevent that Fate, he was ſo ignorant of the plot, as he never dreampt of any ſuch matter, untill one day, as it ſhould ſeeme, *Weſton* being told, *Elwaies* did know wherefore he was preferred unto

him, to waite on *Overbury*; he asked the Leiutenant, whether he should now do it, *Elwaies* asked him, what? *Weſton* at that being ſomewhat abaſhed, *Elwaies* eſpyed it, preſently ſaid, no not yet; for he did beleeve there was ſomething known to *Weſton*; inſtantly he haſted away (being a little before Dinner) and went into his Study, and ſent for *Weſton* to come unto him, examining him of the meaning of that queſtion; at laſt by faire meanes, and threatning together, got the truth; then *Elwaies*, as he well could, laid before *Weſton* the horridneſſe of the Fact, the torments of Hell, and the unaſſurance of his momentary enjoying, of either reward or favour after the Fact done, but that it muſt follow, ſo many Perſonages of Honour, would never cabinet ſuch a ſecret in his breaſt, that might ruine them

hem; at last made him so sensible of his danger in this life, but more sensible of the torments in the other, that *Weston* falling on his knees said; *O Lord, how good and gracious art thou, and thy mercy is above all thy works; for this day is Salvation come to my Soul, and I would not for all the world have had such a sinne upon me*: giving the Leiutenant humble thanks, that had been the instrument of saving his Soule, by putting him off from so foule intentions.

The Leiutenant having now thus renewed grace in him, by making him, as he thought, a new man; said, thou and I have a dangerous part to act, yet be honest and true to me, and I doubt not, but with Gods help, we shal performe it well, both before God and the world; *Weston* faithfully promised him, and for a long time as faithfully performed with him; the

the Leiutenant willed him, to bring all ſuch things as were ſent him to give *Overbury*, unto him, which he accordingly did; the Leiutenant ever gave them to Cats and Dogs, which he ever had ready in his ſtudy for that purpoſe; ſome dyed preſently, ſome lay lingering a longer time: all which with the Jellies and Tarts ſent to *Overbury*, he caſt into his Privy, they deſtaining the very Diſhes.

This continued long, the Earle ever ſending to viſite *Overbury*, aſſuring him he did not forget his releaſe, which ſhould not be long deferred, wherein moſt men did verily beleive he meant both nobly, and truly, though others conjectured his meaning was a diſſolution: at laſt the Counteſſe ſent for *Weſton*, reviling him, and calling him, Treacherous villain, for had he given thoſe things ſent, he

had not been now alive; vow-
g, ſhe would be revenged on
im; upon the very fear where-
f, he after gave thoſe poyſons
ent, without acquainting the
Lieutenant; yet for all this
chooling of *Weſton*, and his aſſu-
ance given of his future fidelity
othe Counteſſe, ſhe would not
ruſt him ſingle any more, but
put another Co-adjutor to him,
one *Franklyn*, a verier Villain
then *Weſton*, and truly they may
be deemed very il, that could ſeek
out ſuch inſtruments.

Theſe two Villains came into
Overburies chamber, and found
him in infinite torment, with con-
tention between the ſtrength of
Nature, and the working of the
poyſon, and it being very like,
Nature had gotten the better in
that contention, by the thruſting
out of boyls, botches, and blains,
they fearing it might come to
light

light, upon the judgment of Ph
ſitians, that foul play had been
fered him, conſented to ſtifle h
with the Bed-cloaths, which a
cordingly was performed, and
ended his miſerable life, with t
aſſurance of the Conſpirator
that he dyed by poyſon; no
thinking otherwiſe, but theſe tw
Murtherers.

Now was all, as they beleeve
quiet, and in the depth of ſecur
ty, and the Earle and Counte
began to carry their loves mo
openly and impudently, ſo th
the world did talk very loudl
and broadly of this adulterou
meeting, it muſt from that groun
proceed to an adulterous Marri
age, as well to the wronging
young Noble man, as to the di
honour and ſhame of themſelves
*But they muſt needs goe the De-
vil drives*: yet know not how
handſomely to effect this, but b
maki

aking the King a Party in this awdy buſineſſe, which was no ard matter to effect; for the ings eye began to wander after new Favourite, being ſatiated ith the old; therefore for the inging this bawdry to a marri-ge, the Biſhops muſt be princi-all actors (as I know not in what ad action, they would not be ookers on) and the Biſhop of *Vincheſter*, an excellent Civillian, nd a very great Scholler, muſt be he principal, for which his Son was knighted; and will never loſe hat title of Sir *Nullity Bilſon*.

For by a nullity of the firſt Marriage, muſt this ſecond take place; many meetings of the Biſhops and the prime Civilli-ns, in which there wanted no ribes from the Lord, Lady, and heir Friends, to have this nullity rought to paſſe, wherin the diſ-courſe would have better befitted

the

the mouths of Bawds & Ruffi
then the grave Divines; amo
them Biſhop *Neal*, then Bi
of *Rocheſter*, a Creature and
vourite of the houſe of *Suff*
took up a learned diſcou
in the ſcience of Bawdry, h
many degrees in that ſcience
produce a Nullity, wherein w
ſo many beaſtly expreſſions,
for modeſty ſake I will not re
them, being offenſive to my
thoughts and memory; *Ariſt*
Problems was a modeſt
courſe to his, and he appe
to be better ſtudied in that,
in Divinity, and to winde up
learned Diſcourſe, concluded
thoſe met in this Lord,
Lady:

The Arch-biſhop of *Canter*
Abbot, to his everlaſting fa
mainly oppoſed all the proce
ings, and proteſted againſt th
for which he ever after live

disgrace, excluded from the Coun-
cell Table, and dyed in the dis-
grace of the King on Earth,
though in favour with the King
of Kings.

Yet forsooth to make up the full measure of Bawdery, and to justifie *Neales* Discourse, that all things in the former Marriage conduced to a Nullity, a search must be made; to finde whether there had been a penetration, and a Jury of grave Matrons were found fit for that purpose, who with their Spectacles, ground to lesson, not to make the letter larger; after their inspection gave verdict, she was (*intacta virgo*) which was thought very strange, for the world took notice that her way, was very near beaten so plaine, as if (*regia via*) and in truth, was a common way before *Somerset* did ever travel that way; besides, the world took notice

they

they two had long lived in A dul
tery, yet had old *Kettle* a trick fo
that alſo.

The Lady of *Eſſex*, for modeſt
ſake, makes humble ſuit to th
reverend bawdy Biſhops, (wh
were alſo plotters in this ſtrata
gem) that ſhe might not appea
bare-faced, for bluſhing; but de
ſired to come vailed, with a Taf
fity over her face; this by al
means was thought ſo reaſona
ble, for a pretty modeſt Lady, tha
the bawdy Biſhops, and pur-blin
Ladies, which had forgotten mo
deſty themſelves, could not think
it worthy the denyall; one Miſtri
Fines, near Kinſ-woman to ol
Kettle, was dreſſed up in th
Counteſſes Cloathes, at tha
time too young to be othe
then (*virgo intacta*) though
within two yeares after, ha
the old Ladies made their in-
ſpection, the orifice would no
have

ve appeared so small, to have delivered such a verdict as they did, & a just one upon their view; though upon some of their knowledges it was not that Lady they were to give verdict upon; if any make doubt of the truth of this Story, the Author delivers upon the reputation of a Gentleman, he had it *verbatim* from a *K*night, (otherwise of much Honour, though the very dependency on that family may question it) which did usher the lady into the place of inspection, and hath told it often to his friends in mirth. S. W. B.

Now is the Nullity pronounced, and the Marriage with *Somerset* with speed solemnized, for which they and the whole Family of *Suffolke* paid dear in after time, and had sower sauce to that sweet meat of their great Son in law.

And surely he was the most

unfortunate man in that marriage, being as generally beloved for himself, and disposition, as hated afterwards for his linking himself in that Family, for in all the time of this mans favour, before this Marriage, he did nothing obnoxious to the State, or any base thing for his private gain, but whether this was his own nature that curbed him, or that there was then a brave Prince living, and a noble Queen that did awe him, we cannot so easily judg, because after this marriage, and their death, he did many ill things.

In this Favourites flourishing time, came over the *Palsgrave* to marry our Kings daughter, which for the present, gave much content, and with the general applause, yet it proved a most infortunate match to him and his Posterity, and all Christendome, for

for all his Alliance with ſo many great Princes, which put on him aſpiring thoughts, and was ſo ambitious as not to content himſelf with his hereditary patrimony of one of the greateſt Princes in *Germany*; but muſt aſpire to a Kingdome, beleeving that his great allyance would carry him through any enterpriſe, or bring him off with honour, in both which he failed; being caſt out of his own Country with ſhame, and he and his, ever after, living upon the devotion of other Princes; but had his Father in Law ſpent half the mony in Swords he did in words, for which he was but ſcorned, it had kept him in his own inheritance, and ſaved much Chriſtian blood ſince ſhed; but whiles he, being wholly addicted to peace, ſpent much treaſure, in ſending ſtately Embaſſadours to treat his Enemies,

(which he eſteemed friends) ſent Armies with a leſſe charge to conquer, ſo that it may be concluded, that this then thought the moſt happy match in Chriſtendome, was the greateſt unhappineſſe to Chriſtendome, themſelves, and poſterity.

And as if to fore-tell the ſad event, preſently after the Gallantry, and triumphing of that Mariage, the Kingdom was clad all in mourning, for the ſad obſequies of that moſt hopeful Prince *Henry*, who dyed not without vehement ſuſpicion of Poyſon, and I wiſh I could ſay ſuſpicion only; but our future diſcourſe will tell you otherwiſe: He was only ſhewed, to this Nation, as the land of *Canaan* was to *Moſes*, to looke on, not to enjoy; we did indeed joy in that happineſſe we expected in him, but God found us ſo unthankfull, and took ſo lightly

the

the death of that ever famous Queen *Elizabeth*, as he did intend to make us an example of ſcorne now, that were formerly of all glory.

His death was fore-told by one *Bruce* a moſt famous aſtrologer of the *Scottiſh* Nation, for which the Earle of *Salisbury*, a great Stateſman, cauſed him to be baniſhed, who left this farewell with the Earle, that it ſhould be too too true, yet his Lordſhip ſhould not live to ſee it, the Earle dying in *May*, the Prince in *November* following, to the infinite griefe of all the Kingdome; but the Earle of *Somerſet* and Family of *Howards*, who by his death thought themſelves ſecured from all future dangers, being a Prince of an open heart, hating all baſeneſſe, would often ſay, If ever he were King, he would not leave one of that Family to piſſe againſt a wall.

Pr. *Henry* and *Saliſbury's* death.

This brave Prince being dead, *Somerſet* and that Faction bear all down before them, diſpoſing of all offices (yet *Somerſet* never turned any out, as the ſucceeding favourite) but places being void, he diſpoſed of them, and whowould give moſt, was the word, yet not by *Somerſet* himſelf, but by his Lady and her Family, for he was naturally of a noble diſpoſition, and it may be juſtly ſaid of him, that never could be ſaid of any before, or ever will be of any after him: He never got ſuite for himſelfe or friends that was burthenſom to the Common-wealth, no Monopolies, no Impoſitions; yet in his time, and by his favour, though not for his uſe, were brought into the Court two mean fellowes grand Projectors, the one *Ingram*, an ordinary Waiter of the Cuſtomes, the other *Cranfield* an Apprentice, who had ſerved

Ingram and Cranfield Projectors.

ved three broken Citizens, and it is probable by his wit & honesty he might thrive by them all, and lay that for a foundation of his future projecting, the one a creature of *Northamptons*, the other of the house of *Suffolk*, and thus like ill birds defiled their own nests, and discovered the secrets of the Custom-house, yet their projects seemed for the Kings profit only, though much water ran by his mill, and *Suffolke* did very well lick his own fingers, for *Salisbury* being dead, *Suffolk* was Treasurer, the proper place for Customes, & his son in Law Chamberlain and Favourite, and then what could not they two do.

Yet *Somerset* ever kept them but like Projectors, which after Favorites, raised to the degrees of Nobility, only *Suffolk* by *Somersets* power made *Ingram* a Cofferer of the Kings house, which was the

first apparent step to *Somersets* downfal; for however the King made faire semblance to maintain that Act, yet made the E. of *Kelly* his instrument to set the Officers of his houshold to petition against it, and ever from the kings own directions to take their instructions, in which one of the principles given, was not to seek to *Somerset* upon any tearmes, nay to deny to accept his favour though offered to disannul his own act, but to carry it with an high hand against *Somerset*, by which assurance was given of prevailing, here was pretty jugling; (the Court being then but an *Academy* of Juglers.) *Somerset* did often Court the Officers to make him that *Achilles* his weapon, that could wound and heal again, but was entertained with scorne, yet ambition so dazled his eyes, he could not see the *precipice* on which

they

they ſtood ready for their downfal, for ſurely no Aſtrologers could have given them truer notions of their ruine then this: *Cranfield* the other Projector ſoared higher, though not in *Somerſets* time could he have his feathers imped, but *Buckingham* after did ſo impe them, that *Cranfield* endeavoured to pull out his, and gave him the firſt affront, by this you may obſerve how the times altered from better to worſe, and ſo fitteſt for worthleſſe men.

Mr. *George Villers* a Favourite.

For now began to appeare a glimering of a new Favourite, one Mr. *George Villers* a younger ſon by a ſecond Venter, of an ancient Knight in *Leiceſterſhire*, as I take it, his Father of an ancient Family, his Mother of a mean, and a waiting Gentlewoman, whom the old man fel in love with and married, by whom he had three ſons,

all

all raiſed to the Nobility, by means of their brother Favourite: this Gentleman was come alſo but newly from Travel, and did beleeve it a great fortune to marry a daughter of Sir *Roger Aſtons*, & in truth was the height of his ambition, and for that only end was an hanger on upon the Court; the Gentlewoman loved him ſo well, as could all his friends have made her for her great fortune, but an hundred Marks Joynture, ſhe had married him preſently, in deſpight of all her friends; and no queſtion would have had him without any Joynture at all.

But before the cloſing up of this Match, the King caſt a glancing eye towards him, which was eaſily obſerved by ſuch as obſerved their Princes humour, and then the Match was laid aſide, ſome aſſuring him a greater For-

tune

was coming to him, then gave him his place of Cup-bearer, that he might be in the ings eye; another ſent to his ercer and Tayler to put good oathes on him; a third to his empſter for curious Linnen, and as in comes to obtain Offices pon his future Riſe; then others ook upon them to be his Bra-oes, to undertake his quarrels pon affronts put upon him by *omerſets* Faction, ſo all hands elped to the piecing up this new avourite.

Then began the King to eate broad, who formerly uſed to eat n his Bed-chamber, or if by hance ſupped in his Bed-cham-er, would come forth to ſee pa-imes and fooleries; in which Sir *d. Souch*, Sir *George Goring*, and ir *John Finit*, were the cheif and Maſter Fools, and ſurely this ooling got them more then any

others

others wisdome, far above th
in desert: *Souch* his part to
bawdy songs, and tel bawdy
Finit to compose these So
then were a set of Fidlers brou
up on purpose for this Fooli
& *Goring* was Master of the g
for Fooleries, sometimes pre
ting *David Droman*, and *An*
Armstrong the Kings Fool, on
back of the other fools, to tilt
at another, till they fell toge
by the ears; sometimes An
Dances, but Sir *Iohn Milli*
who was never knowne be
was commended for notable fo
ing, and so was he the best ext
porary fool of them all; with
jollity was this Favourite us
ed in, this made the house of
folk fret, and *Somerset* carried hi
selfe more proudly, and his B
vado's, ever quarrelling with
others, which by his Office of
Chamberlaine for a while car

above th but *Somerſet* uſing of Sir *Ralph*
part to *nhood* (whom himſelf brought
awdyta for a Secretary of State) in ſo
eſe So rnfull a manner (he having on-
rs brou he title, the Earl himſelf keep-
s Fooli the Seals, and doing the buſi-
f the ga ſſe) made *Wynhood* endeavour to
es pre ine him, who ſoon got an op-
nd *An* portunity by frequenting the
ol, on Counteſſe of *Shrewsbury*, then pri-
to tilt oner in the Tower, who told *Wyn-*
l toge *hood* on a time, that *Overbury* was
s An poyſoned, which ſhe underſtood
Milli from Sir *Gervaſe Elwaies*; who did
e be labor by her means to deal with
ble fo her two ſonnes in Law, *Arundell*
t exte and *Pembrook* (*Wynhood* alſo being
with t great with that faction) that when
e uſh it came into queſtion, he might
e of S ſave his owne ſtake, who truly
ed hi was no otherwiſe guilty, but that
his B he did not diſcover it at *Weſtons*
with first diſcloſing it, (he being Keep-
ce of er of the priſon) ſo by inference
carr his not diſcloſing it, was *Overbu-*

ries

ries death; and had he revealed then, I dare say he had been brought into the *Starre-chamber* for it, and undone (for yet was not the time fit for discovery.) *Wyld-hood*, it was thought, acquainted the King with it, knowing how willingly he would have been rid of *Somerset*, yet the King durst not bring it in question, nor any question ever would have been, had not *Somerset* sought to crosse him in his passion of love to his new Favourite, in which the King was more impatient, then any woman to enjoy her love.

Not long after *Thrumball* Agent at *Bruxels*, had by an Apothecaries boy one *Reeve*, after an Apothecary himself in *London*, and dyed very lately, gotten hold of this poysoning businesse, for *Reeve* having under his Master, made some of those desperate Medicines, either run away, or else his

his master sent him out of the way, & fel in company of *Thrumbals* servants at *Bruxels*, to whom he reveal'd it, they to their master, who examining the boy discovered the truth; *Thrumball* presently wrote to Secretary *Wynhood* he had busineſſe of consequence to discover, but would not send it, therefore desired licence to come over. The King would not yield to his return, but willed him to send an Expreſſe: That *Thrumbal* utterly refused, and very wisely, for letting any thing appeare under his hand, leſt the boy should die, or run away, and then himself made the Authour of that which the courteſie of another must have justified.

The King being of a longing disposition, rather then he would not know, admitted *Thrumbals* return, and now had they good teſtimony by the Apothecary, who reveal-

revealed *Weſton*, Mrs. *Turner*, and *Franklyn* to be principal Agents, yet this (being now the time of progreſſe) was not ſtirred till about *Michaelmas*; yet *Wynhood* did now carry himſelf in a braving way of conteſtation againſt *Somerſet*, ſtruck in with the Faction of *Villers*, and now on progreſs. The King went weſtward where he was feaſted at *Cranborn*, by a ſon in law of that family; at *Lulworth* and *Binden*, by the Lord *Walden*; at *Charlton* by Sir *Thomas Howard*; and nothing but one Faction braving the other; then was the K. feaſted at *Purbeck* by the L. *Hatton*, who was of the contrary Faction, and at a Ioynture houſe of Sir George *Villers* mother, called *Gotly*, where he was magnificently entertained.

After all this feaſting, homeward came the King, who deſired by all means to reconcile this

clashing betweene his declining and rising Favourite; to which end, at *Lulworth* the King imployed Sir *Humfrey May*, a great servant to *Sommerset*, and a wise servant to *Villers*, but with such instructions, as if it come from himselfe, and *Villers* had order presently after Sir *Humfrey May's* returne, to present himselfe and service to *Somerset*. My Lord, said hee, Sir *George Villers* will come to you to offer his service, and desire to be your creature; and therefore refuse him not, embrace him, and your Lordship shall still stand a great man, though not the sole Favourite: My Lord seemed averse, Sir *Humfrey* then told him in plain tearmes, that he was sent by the King to advise it, and that *Villers* would come to him to cast himselfe into his protection, to take his rise under the shadow of his wings: Sir *Hum-*

ferey May was not parted from my Lord halfe an houre, but in comes Sir *George Villers* and uſed theſe very words, *My Lord I deſire to be your ſervant, and your creature, and ſhall deſire to take my Court. preferment under your favour and your Lordſhip, and your Lordſhip ſhall finde me as faithfull a ſervant unto you, as ever did ſerve you.* My Lord returned this quick and ſhort anſwer, I *will none of your ſervice, and you ſhall none of my favour, I will, if I can, break your necke, and of that be confident.* This was but an harſh Complement, and ſavoured more of ſpirit then wiſdome; and ſince that time breaking each others necks was their aimes, and it's verily beleeved, had *Somerſet* complied with *Villers*, *Overbury's* death had ſtill layn raked up in his owne aſhes; but God, who will never ſuffer murther to goe unpuniſhed will have what he will, maugre all the

the wiſdome of the VVorld.

To *Windſor* doth the King returne, to end his Progreſſe, from thence to *Hampton-Court*, then to *White-Hall*, and ſhortly after to *Royſton*, to beginne His Winter-Journey.

And now begins the Game to be plaid, in which *Somerſet* muſt be the loſer, the Cards being ſhuffled, cut, and dealt betweene the King and Sir *Edward Cooke*, chief Juſtice, whoſe daughter *Purbeck*, *Villers* had married, or was to marry, and therefore a fit inſtrument to ruine *Somerſet*, and Secretary *Wynhood*; theſe all plaid, the ſtake, *Somerſets* life, and his Ladies, and their fortunes, and the Family of *Suffolke*; ſome of them played booty, and in truth, the Game was not plaid above-board. The day the King went from *White-Hall* to *Theobalds*, and ſo to *Royſton*, the King ſent for all the

Judges (his Lords and Servants encircling him,) where kneeling downe in the midſt, he uſed theſe words:

My Lords, the Iudges; it is lately come to my hearing, that you have now in examination a buſineſſe of poyſoning, Lord in what a moſt miſerable condition ſhal this Kingdom be, (the onely famous Nation for hoſpitality in the world) if our Tables ſhould become ſuch a ſnare, as none could eate without danger of life, & that Italian *cuſtome ſhould be introduced amongſt us; therefore, my Lords, I charge you, as you will anſwer it at that great and dreadfull day of Iudgement, that you examine it ſtrictly without favour, affection, or partiality; and if you ſhall ſpare any guilty of this crime, Gods curſe light on you and your poſterity: And if I ſpare any that are found guilty, Gods curſe light on me and my poſterity for ever.* But how this dread-

full

full thunder-Curſe or imprecation was performed, ſhall be ſhewed hereafter; and I pray God, the effect bee not felt amongſt us even at this day (as it hath been, I feare, on that vertuous Lady *Elizabeth*, and her children,) for God treaſures up ſuch imprecations & deprecations, and poures them out when a Nation leaſt dreames, even when they cry, Peace, peace, to their ſoules; and it may well be (at this time our other ſinnes concurring) pouring out upon King, Iudges, and the whole State.

It appeares how unwilling the King was to ruine *Somerſet*, a creature of his owne making, *ſed immedicabile vulnus, Enſe reſcindendum eſt*, Grace was offered by the King, had he had grace to have apprehended it.

The King with this, tooke his farewell for a time of *London*, and

was accompanied with *Somerset* to *Royston*: (where no sooner he brought him,) but instantly tooke leave, little imagining what viper lay amongst the hearbs; nor must I forget to let you know how perfect the King was in the art of dissimulation, or to give it his own phrase (*King craft*:) The Earle of *Somerset* never parted from him with more seeming affection then at this time, when he knew *Somerset* should never see him more; and had you seen that seeming affection (as the Author himselfe did) you would rather have beleeved he was in his rising, than setting: The Earle when he kissed his hand, the King hung about his neck, slabboring his cheeks; saying, for Gods sake, when shall I see thee againe? On my soule, I shall neither eate nor sleep untill you come againe; the Earle told him, on Monday (this being on the

K. *James* his parting with *Somerset*.

the Friday,) for Gods ſake let me ſaid the King, ſhall I? ſhall I? Then lolled about his neck; then, for Gods ſake, give thy Lady this kiſſe for me; in the ſame manner at the ſtayres head, at the middle of the ſtayres, and at the ſtayres foot; the Earle was not in his Coach, when the King uſed theſe very words (in the hearing of 4. ſervants, of whom one was *Sumerſets* great creature, and of the Bed-chamber, who reported it inſtantly to the Author of this Hiſtory) *I ſhall never ſee his face more.* I appeale to the Reader, whether his Motto of *Qui neſcit diſſimulare neſcit regnare*, was not as well performed in this paſſage, as his *Beati pacifici*, in the whole courſe of his life; and his love to the latter, made him to be beaten with his owne weapon in the other, by all Princes and States that had to doe with him.

But before *Somerſets* approach to *London*, his Counteſſe was apprehended, at his arrivall, himſelf, and the King being that night at ſupper, ſaid to Sir *Thomas Monſon*, My Lord chiefe Juſtice hath ſent for you; he asked the King, when hee ſhould waite on him againe; who replyed, you may come when you can: And (as in the ſtory of *Byron*, and many others) there have been many fooliſh obſervations, as preſage, ſo was there in this Gentleman, who was the Kings Mr. Faulconer, and in truth ſuch a one, as no Prince in Chriſtendome had; for what Flights other Princes had, hee would excel them for his Maſter, in which one was at the Kite.

Sir *Thomas Monſon* an excellent Faulconer

The *French* ſending over his Faulconers to ſhew that ſport, his Maſter Faulconer lay long here, but could not kill one Kite, ours being more magnanimous then

then the French Kite; Sir *Thomas Monſon* deſired to have that flight in all exquiſitenes, & to that end was at 1000 *l.* charge in Goſ-Faulcons for that flight, in all that charge, he never had but one caſt would perform me it, and thoſe had killed nine Kites, never miſſed one. The Earle of *Pembrook* with all the Lords, deſired the King but to walk out of *Royſton* Towns end, to ſee that flight, which was one of the moſt ſtatelieſt Flights of the world, for the high mountee; the King went unwillingly forth, the flight was ſhewed, but the Kite went to ſuch a mountee, as all the field loſt ſight of Kite and Hawke and all, and neither Kite nor Hawke were either ſeen or heard of to this preſent, which made all the Court conjecture it a very ill *omen*.

So that you ſee, the plot was ſo well laid, as they ſhould be all within

within the toyle at one inſtant not knowing of each other. Now are in hold, the Earle, his Counteſſe, Sir *Thomas Monſon*, Miſtris *Turner* (a very lewd and infamous woman of life) *Weſton* and *Franklyn*, with ſome others of leſſe note, of which one *Symon*, a ſervant of Sir *Thomas Monſon*, who was imployed in carring Jelly and Tart to the Tower, who upon his examination, for his pleaſant anſwer, was inſtantly diſmiſſed. My Lord told him, *Symon* you have had a hand in this poyſoning buſineſſe; No, my good Lord, I had but one finger in it, which almoſt coſt me my life, and at the beſt coſt me all my haire and nailes; for the truth was, *Symon* was ſomewhat liquoriſh, and finding the ſurrup ſwim from the top of a Tart as he carryed it, he did with his finger skim it off, and it was to be beleeved, had he known what

it

it had been, hee would not have been his taſter at ſo deare a rate; and that you may know *Symons* intereſt with that family, I ſhall tell you a ſtory.

Sir *Thomas Monſon* was a great lover of Muſick, and had as good as *England* had, eſpecially for voyces, and was at infinite charge in breeding ſome in *Italy*. This *Symon* was an excellent Muſician, and did ſing delicately, but was a more generall Muſician than ever the world had; He had a *Catro* of an immenſe length and bigneſs, with this, being his Tabor ſtick, his palme of his hand his Tabor, and his mouth his Pipe, hee would ſo imitate a Tabor & Pipe, as if it had been ſo indeed: To this Muſick, would Mrs. *Turner*, the young Ladies, and ſome of that Gig, dance ever after ſupper; the old Lady, who loved that Muſicke as well as her daughters, would ſit

and

and laugh, ſhe could ſcarce ſit for laughing; and it was beleeved that ſome of them danced after that pipe without the Tabor, his Maſter comming to heare of it, turned him away, but was infinitely importuned to take him againe, he could not have wanted a ſervice, but he never durſt uſe his pipe amongſt them, for their dancing recreation, how ever he might for any other.

And now poore Mrs. *Turner*: *Weſton*, and *Franklyn* beganne the Tragedy, Mrs. *Turners* day of mourning being better than the day of her birth, for ſhe dyed very penitently, and ſhewed much modeſty in her laſt act, which is to be hoped was accepted with God; after that dyed *Weſton*; and then was *Franklyn* arraigned, who confeſſed that *Overbury* was ſmothered to death, not poyſoned to death, though he had poiſon given him.

Here

Here was *Cooke* glad, how to caſt about to bring both ends together, Mrs. *Turner*, and *Weſton* being already hanged for killing *Overbury* with poyſon, but he being the very quinteſſence of Law, preſently informes the Iury, that if a man be done to death with Piſtols, Poniards, Swords, Halter, Poyſon, *&c.* ſo hee bee done to death, the Indictment is good, if but indicted for any of thoſe wayes; but the good Lawyers of thoſe times were not of that opinion, but did beleeve, that Mrs. *Turner* was directly murthered by my Lord *Cooks* Law, as *Overbury* was without any Law.

In the next place, comes the Counteſſe to her tryall, at whoſe Arraignment, as alſo at Mrs. *Turners* before, were ſhewed many Pictures, Puppits, with ſome exorciſme and Magick ſpells, which made them appeare more odious,

as

as being known to converſe with Witches and Wizards; and amongſt the tricks, *Formans* booke was ſhewed, this *Forman* was a fellow dwelt in *Lambeth*, a very ſilly fellow, yet had wit enough to cheat Ladies, and other women, by pretending skil in telling their Fortunes, as whether they ſhould bury their husbands, and what ſecond husbands they ſhould have, and whether they ſhould enjoy their Loves, or whether Maids ſhould get husbands, or enjoy their ſervants to themſelves without Corrivals; but before hee would tell any thing, they muſt write their names to his Alphabeticall booke, with their owne hand-writing; by this trick hee kept them in awe, if they ſhould complaine of his abuſing them, as in-truth he did nothing elſe: Beſides, it was beleeved, ſome meetings was at his houſe, and that the art

art of Bawd was more beneficiall to him, then that of a Conjurer; and that he was a better Artiſt in the one, then the other; and that you may know his ſkill, hee was himſelfe a Cuckold, having a very pretty wench to his Wife, which would ſay, ſhee did it to try his ſkill, but it fared with him as with Aſtrologers, that cannot foreſee their owne deſtiny. I well remember, there was much mirth made in the Court, upon the ſhewing this book, for it was reported, the firſt leafe my Lord *Cook* lighted on, he found his owne wives name.

The next that came on the ſtage, was Sir *Thomas Monſon*; but the night before he was to come to his tryall, the King being at the game of Maw, ſaid, To morrow comes *Tom Munſon* to his tryall; yea, ſaid the Kings* Card-holder, where if he doe not play his Maſters prize, your Majeſty ſhall never

**S.H.M.*

ver truſt me; this ſo run in the Kings mind, as the next game, he ſaid he was ſleepy, and would play out that ſet next night; the Gentleman departed to his lodging, but was no ſooner gone, but the King ſent for him, what communication they had, I know not, (yet it may be, can more eaſily gueſſe then any other,) but it is moſt certain, next under God, that Gentleman ſaved his life, for the King ſent a poſt preſently to *London*, to let the Lord chiefe Juſtice know, he would ſee *Monſons* examination and confeſſion, to ſee if it were worthy to touch his life, for ſo ſmall a matter; *Monſon* was too wiſe to ſet any thing but faire in his confeſſion, what hee would have ſtab'd with, ſhould have been (*viva voce*) at his Arraignment. The King ſent word, he ſee nothing worthy of death, or of bonds, in his Accuſation or Examina-

mination: *Cooke* was ſo mad, he could not have his will of *Monſon*, that he ſaid, Take him away, wee have other matters againſt him of an higher nature; with which words, out iſſues about a dozen Warders of the Tower, and tooke him from the Barre; and *Cooks* malice was ſuch againſt him, as though it rained extreamely, and *Monſon* not well, he made him goe a foot from the *Guild-hall* to the Tower, which almoſt coſt him his life; there he lay a cloſe priſoner above three moneths, to the end to get a Recorders place (that *Cranfield* deſired) every man thinking him in ſome treaſon, would not lend him Money, and if ſo much money had not been paid by ſuch a time, his place had been forfeited. And in this let me commend the part of a true friend in Sir *Humphrey May*, who at 24.

I houres,

houres, made his brother *Herick* take up 2000.l. and pay it, to ſave his Office, without ſo much as any ſecurity from Sir *Thomas Monſon* (for hee was cloſe priſoner,) or from any friend of his; and that you may know it was for his Office onely, this hard meaſure was ſhewed him, the money was no ſooner paid, but his friends might come unto him; and I muſt not let paſſe the skill of the Lord *Loreskeine*, a Scotchman, who long before, by his phyſiognomy, told Sir *George Marſhall*, that Sir *Thomas Monſon* would eſcape hanging neerer than ever any man did; which was true, for he was twice brought to his tryall, put himſelfe both times upon his Countrey, yet was onely indicted, never tried, and yet he had harder meaſure than ever any man had, for he loſt his Office, being but indicted, and not

not condemned, which is without any preſident.

And now for the laſt act, enters *Somerſet* himſelfe on the Stage, who (being told, as the manner is, by the Lieutenant, that he muſt provide to goe next day to his tryall) did abſolutely refuſe it, and ſaid they ſhould carry him in his bed; that the King had aſſured him, he ſhould not come to any tryall, neither durſt the King to bring him to tryall; this was in an high ſtraine, and in a language not well underſtood by *George Moore*) Lieutenant in *Elwaies* his roome) that made *Moore* quiver and ſhake, and however hee was accounted a wiſe man, yet was he neer at his wits end.

Yet away goes *Moore* to *Greenwich*, as late as it was (being 12. at night) bounſeth at the back-ſtayers, as if mad, to whom came

Jo. Loveſton, one of the Groomes out of his bed, enquires the reaſon of that diſtemper at ſo late a ſeaſon; *Moore* tells him he muſt ſpeake with the King; *Loveſton* replyes, he is quiet (which in the Scottiſh dialect, is faſt aſleep (*Moore* ſayes you muſt awake him; *Moore* was called in, (the Chamber left to the King and *Moore*) he tels the King thoſe paſſages, and deſired to be directed by the King, for hee was gone beyond his own reaſon, to heare ſuch bold and undutifull expreſſions, from a faulty Subject, againſt a juſt Soveraign: The King falls into a paſſion of teares, On my ſoule, *Moore*, I wot not what to doe, thou art a wiſe man, help me in this great ſtraight, and thou ſhalt find thou doſt it for a thankfull Maſter, with other ſad expreſſions; *Moore* leaves the King in that paſſion, but aſſures him he

he will prove the utmoſt of his wit, to ſerve his Majeſty, and was really rewarded with a ſuit worth to him 1500l (although *Annandale* his great friend, did cheat him of one halfe) ſo was there falſhood in friendſhip.

Sir *George Moor* returnes to *Somerſet* about three next morning, of that day he was to come to triall, enters *Somerſets* chamber, tells him he had been with the King, found him a moſt affectionate Maſter unto him, and full of grace in his intentions towards him, but (ſaid he) to ſatisfie Juſtice, you muſt appeare, although return inſtantly again, without any further proceeding, onely you ſhall know your enemies and their malice, though they ſhall have no power over you : With this tricke of wit, he allayed his fury, and got him quietly, about eight in the

Somerſets Tryall.

morning to the Hall, yet feared his former bold language might revert againe, and being brought by this trick into the toile, might have more inraged him to fly out into ſome ſtrange diſcovery, that he had two ſervants placed on each ſide on him, with a Cloake on their armes, giving them a peremptory order, if that *Somerſet* did any way flye out on the King, they ſhould inſtantly hoodwinke him with that Cloak, take him violently from the Barre, and carry him away; for which, he would ſecure them from any danger, and they ſhould not want alſo a bountifull reward. But the Earle finding himſelfe over-reached, recollected a better temper, and went on calmly in his Tryall, where he held the com pany until 7 at night. But who had ſeen the Kings reſtleſſe motion all that day, ſending

to

to every Boat he ſee landing at the the Bridge, curſing all that came without tidings, would have eaſily judged all was not right, and there had been ſome grounds for his fears of *Somerſets* boldnes; but at laſt one bringing him word he was condemned, and the paſſages, All was quiet. This is the very relation from *Moores* owne mouth, and this told to two Gentleman (of which the Author was one) that had no aſſurance of their honeſty, but though hee failed in his wiſdome, or rather doted at this inſtant, yet they failed not in that worth inherent in every Noble ſpirit, never ſpeaking of it till the Kings death, both the Gentlemen being now alive, and had this *verbatim* from *Moore* in *Wanſtead* Parke.

And there were other ſtrong inducements, to beleeve *Somerſet*

knew that by him, he desired non other in the world should bee par taker of, and all that was no peace within in the Peace-make himselfe; for hee ever courted *Somerset* to his dying day, & gave him 4000.l. *per annum* for Fee-Farme rents, after he was condemned, which he took in his servants names, not his owne (as then being condemned, not capable of) and hee then resolved never to have pardon. I have heard it credibly reported, hee was told by a Wizzard, that could he but come to see the Kings face againe, he should be re-invested in his forme dearenesse; this had been no hard experiment, but belike he had too much Religion, to trust to Wizzards, or else some friends of his had trusted them, and been deceived by them, that he had little reason to put confidence in them.

Many

Many beleeve him guilty of *Overburies* death, but the moſt thought him guilty onely of the breach of friendſhip (and that in a high point) by ſuffering his imprisonment, which was the high-way to his murther; and this conjecture I take to bee of the ſoundeſt opinion; for by keeping him out of the action (if it were diſcovered) his greatneſſe fortified with innocency, would carry their nocencies through all dangers; for the Gentleman himſelfe, hee had misfortune to marry ſuch a woman, in ſuch a Family, which firſt undermined his Honour, afterwards his life (at leaſt to be dead in Law;) nor did any thing reflect upon him in all his time of Favourite, but in, and by that Family; firſt in his adulterous marriage, then in ſo hated a Family, and the bringing in *Cranfield* and

Ingram

Ingram, as Projectors, all by his wives and friends meanes; other wise, had he been the braveſt Favourite of our time, full of Majeſty, imploying his time like a Stateſ-man, and the King kept correſpondency with him by Letters, almoſt weekly, to his dying day.

And here have we brought this great man to his end, with his Counteſſe, Mrs. *Turner*, *Weſton*, *Franklyn* and *Elwaies* dyed in the Tower, and here dyed this great buſineſſe, *Weſton* ever ſaying, it never troubled him, to dye with ſo many blue Ribbonds: And its verily beleeved, when the King made thoſe terrible Imprecations on himſelfe, Deprecations of the Iudges, it was intended the Law ſhould run in its proper channell, but was ſtopt and put out of courſe by the folly of that great

Clerk,

erk, Sir *Edward Cook*, though wiſe man, who in a vaine-glorious ſpeech, to ſhew his vigilan- enters into a rapture as he ſate the Bench, ſaying, *God knowes at became of that ſweet Babe ince Henry (but I know ſomwhat)* d ſurely in ſearching the Cabi- cts, he lighted on ſome Papers, at ſpake plaine in that which as ever whiſpered, which, had he one on in a gentle way, would ave falne in of themſelves, not o have been prevented, but this olly of his tongue, ſtopt the breath of that diſcovery, of that ſo foule murder, which, I feare, cryes ſtill or vengeance.

And now begins the new Favourite to reigne, without any controlement; now hee riſes in honour, as well as ſwells with pride, being broken out of the modeſt bounds, formerly had impayled

payled him, to the high-way Nex
pride and ſcorne, turning our, a, no
putting in all he pleaſed: Fi nt o
he muſt aſpire to the Admira ld
Office himſelfe, and would not eye
the old Gentleman (ſo well deſe ſo
ving in that place) dye with th char
Title, but the King muſt put hi mo
ſelfe to a great charge, to put o the
the better, and take in the wor deſi
yet for all his immenſe greatne the
would never let him be Admira rit
untill he had firſt ſetled Sir *Rob* em
Manſell Vice-Admirall of *En* ng, a
land during his life, by Patent, ul to
which, he not only manifeſted An
love to his Noble friend, thou hat
ſometime his ſervant, but his ca ſer
to the State, that his experien own
and abilities, might ſupport th wou
others inabilities; well knowin an, a
that the Honour and Safety ith
the Kingdom, conſiſted in the we im
ordering and ſtrength of the *Nav* arts

Ne

-way Next *Egerton* had diſpleaſed
our, and not giving way to his exor--
: Fi ant deſires, he muſt out, and
dmira uld not let him ſeale up his dy-
not eyes with the ſeales which he
ll deſi ſo long carryed, and ſo well
th th charged; and to deſpight him
ut hi more, and to vex his very ſoul,
out o the laſt Agony, he ſent *Bacon*,
wor deſired Succeſſor (one he hated)
tneſſ the Seales, which the old mans
mira irit could not brook, but ſent
Rob em by his owne ſervant to the
f *En* ng, and ſhortly after yeelded his
ent, ul to his Maker.

ſted h And to the end you may know
hou hat men were made choyce of,
is ca ſerve turnes, I ſhall ſet you
erien owne a true ſtory: This great
rt th vourite ſent a Noble Gentle-
wing an, and of much worth to *Bacon*, *Buckingham's* Meſſage to *Bacon*
ty ith this Meſſage, that he knew
e we im to be a man of excellent
Navy arts, and as the times were, fit to
Ne ſerve

ſerve his Maſter in the Keepe
place, but he alſo knew him of
baſe and ingratefull diſpoſitio
and an arrant knave, apt in h
proſperity, to ruine any that ha
raiſed him from adverſity; ye
for all this, he did ſo much ſtud
his Maſters ſervice (knowing ho
fit an inſtrument he might be fo
him) that he had obtained th
Seales for him; but with this a
ſurance, ſhould he ever requit
him, as he had done ſome other
to whom he had bin more bound
he would caſt him down as muc
below ſcorne, as he had now rai
ſed him high above any Honou
he could ever have expected.

Bacon's Anſwer.

Bacon, being then Atturney,
patiently hearing this Meſſage,
replyed, I am glad my Noble
Lord deales ſo friendly and freely
with me, and hath made that
choyſe of ſo diſcreet and Noble
friend,

friend, to convey it unto me, and that hath delivered the Meſſage in ſo plaine language; but, ſaith he, can my Lord know theſe abilities in me, and can he think when I have attained the higheſt preferment my profeſſion is capable of, I ſhall ſo much faile in my judgement and underſtanding, as to loſe theſe abilities? and by my miſcarriage to ſo noble a Patron, caſt my ſelfe headlong from the top of that honour, to the very bottome of contempt and ſcorne? Surely, my Lord cannot thinke ſo meanely of mee. The Gentleman replyed, I deliver you nothing of my ſelfe, but the words are put into my mouth by his Lordſhip, to which I neither adde nor diminiſh; for had it been left to my diſcretion, ſurely, though I might have given you the ſubſtance, yet ſhould I have apparelled it

it in a more modeſt attire; but
I have faithfully delivered
Lords to you, ſo will I as faith
fully returne yours to his Lor
ſhip.

You muſt underſtand the reaſo
of this Meſſage, was his ungrat
fulneſſe to *Eſſex*, which every o
could remember, for the Earle ſa
ved him from ſtarving, and hee r
quited him ſo, as his Apolog
muſt witneſſe; were there not
great fault, there needed no Apo
logy; nor could any age, but
worthleſſe, and corrupt in men &
manners, have thought him wo
thy ſuch a place of honour.

Well, Lord Keeper he was,
for which he paid nothing, no
was hee able; for now was there
a new trick to put in diſhoneſt
and neceſſitous men, to ſerve ſuch
turns, as men of plentifull for-
tunes, and fair reputations, would

not

not accept of; and this filled the Church and Common-wealth full of beggerly fellowes (such daring to venture on any thing) having nothing to lose; (for it is riches makes men cowards; Poverty, daring and valiant, to adventure at any thing to get something) yet did not *Buckingham* do things *gratis*, but what their purses could not stretch unto, they paid in pensions out of their places, all which went to maintaine his numerous beggerly kindred; *Bacon* paid a pension, *Heath* Atturney paid a pention, *Bargrave* Deane, paid a penſion, with many others: Nor was this any certaine rule, for preſent portions muſt be raiſed, for the Mariage of a poore Kitchin-Maid, to be made a great Counteſſe; for *Fotherby* made Biſhop of *Sarum*, paid 3500. l. and ſome alſo, worthy men, were preferred *gratis*, to blow up their

Buckinghams court to raiſe his kindred.

Fames, and Trumpet forth the
Nobleneſſe (as *Tolſon*, a worth
man, paid nothing in Fine or pe
ſion; after him, *Davenat*, in th
ſame Biſhoprick;) but theſe we
but as Muſick before every houn
nor were fines or penſions certa
but where men were rich, the
Fines without reſervation of re
where poor, and ſuch as wo
ſerve turnes, there penſions,
Fines; ſo *Weſton*, and many
thers: There were books of ra
on all Offices, Biſhopricks, Dea
ries in *England*, that could t
you what Fines, what Penſio
otherwiſe had it been impoſſi
ſuch a numerous kindred co
have been maintained with th
Kingdomes Revenue.

Now was *Bacon* inveſted in
Office, and within ten dayes af
the King goes to *Scotland*; *Ba*
inſtantly begins to believe him
King, lies in the Kings Lodgi
giv

ives audience in the great Ban-
uetting House, makes all other
Councellors attend his motions,
ith the same state the King used
o come out, to give audience to
mbassadours; when any other
ouncellor sate with him about
e Kings affaires, would (if they
te near him) bid them know
eir distance; upon which, *Wyn-
ood*, Secretary, rose, went away,
d would never sit more, but in-
antly dispatcht one to the King,
desire him to make haste back,
or his Seat was already usurped:
which, I remember, the King
ading it unto us, both the King
d we were very merry; and if
ckingham had sent him any
tter, would not vouchsafe the
pening or reading in publique,
ough it was said, it required
eedy dispatch, nor would vouch-
e him any answer. In this po-
re he lived, untill he heard the

Bacons pride.

Bacon

King was returning, and began to believe the Play was almoſt at an end, he might perſonate a Kings part no longer, and therefore did again re-inveſt himſelf with his old rags of baſeneſs, which were ſo tattered and poor at the Kings comming to *Windſor*; he attended two dayes at *Buckinghams* Chamber, being not admitted to any better place, then the room where trencher-ſcrapers and Laquies attended, there ſitting upon an old wooden cheſt, (amongſt ſuch as for his baſeneſſe, were only fit for his companions, although the Honour of his place did merit farre more reſpect) with his Purſe and Seal lying by him, on that cheſt; My ſelfe told a ſervant of my Lord of *Buckingham* it was a ſhame to ſee the Purſe and Seale of ſo little value, eſteeme in his Chamber, though the Carryer without it, merit not his

He is ſcorned.

nothing but ſcorne, being worſt among the baſeſt. Hee told me they had command it muſt be ſo; after two dayes hee had admittance; at firſt entrance, fell down flat on his face at the Dukes foot, kiſſing it, vowing never to riſe till hee had his pardon, then was hee againe reconciled, and ſince that time ſo very a ſlave to the Duke, and all that Family, that hee durſt not deny the command of the meaneſt of the kindred, nor oppoſe any thing; by this you ſee, baſe ſpirit is ever moſt concomitant with the proudeſt minde, and rely never ſo many brave parts, nd ſo baſe and abject a ſpirit tenanted together in anyone earthen ottage, as in this one man: I all not remember his baſeneſſe, eing out of his place, of pinng himſelfe, for very ſcraps, on Noble Gentleman, Sir *In-* *Cæſars* Hoſpitality, that at laſt

he was forced to get the King's Warrant to remove him out of his house; yet in his prosperitie the one being Chancellor, and the other Master of the Rolls, did scorne and abuse him, as he would alter any thing the other did.

And now *Buckingham* having the Chancellor, or Treasurer, & all great Officers his very slaves, swelled in the height of pride, summoned up all his Countrey kindred, the old Countesse providing a place for them to learne to carry themselves in a Court-like garbe, but because they could not learne the French Dances so soone as to be in gay Clothes, Countrey Dances must be the garbe of the Court, and none else must be used.

Then must these women-kindred be married to Earles, Earles eldest sonnes, Barons, or chief Gentlemen of greatest estates, insomuch that the very female kin-

dred

dred were so numerous, as sufficient to have peopled any Plantation; nay, very Kitchin-wenches were married to Knights eldest sonnes; yet, as if *England* had not matches enough in the Kingdome, they married like the house of *Austria*, in their owne kindred, witnesse the E. of *Anglice*, married a cousen-German, to whom he had given earnest before; so that King *James*, that naturally, in former times, hated women, had his Lodgings repleniſhed with them, and all of the kindred. The brethren, great Earles. Little children did runne up and downe the Kings Lodings, like little Rabbit starters about their boroughs: Here was a strange change, that the King, who formerly would not endure his Queen and Children in his Lodgings, now you would have judged, that none but women frequented them; nay,

that was not all, but the kindred had all the houſes about *White Hall* (as if Bulwarks and Flankers about that Cittadale.) But above all, the miracles of thoſe times, old Sir *Anthony Aſhley*, who never loved any but boyes, yet hee was ſnatcht up for a kinſewoman, as if there had beene a concurrency thorow the Kingdome, that thoſe that naturally hated women, yet loved his kindred, as well as the King him.

And the very old Midwives of that kindred, flockt up for preferment, of which, old Sir *Chriſtopher Perkins*, a woman-hater, that never meant to marry, nay it was ſaid, hee had made a vow of Virginity, yet was coupled to an old Midwife; ſo that you ſee the greatneſſe of this Favourite, who could force (by his power over the King) though againſt Nature.

But

But I must tell you, this got him much hatred, to raise brothers, and brother-in-laws to the highest ranke of Nobility, which were not capable of the place, scarce of Justice of the peace, onely his brother *Purbeck* had more wit and honesty then all the kindred beside, and did keepe him in some bounds of honesty and modesty, whilst he lived about him, and would speake plaine English to him; for which plainnesse, when they had no colour to put him from his brother, they practised to make him mad, and thought to bring that wicked staatagem to effect, by countenancing a wicked woman, his wife, the Lord *Cookes* daughter against him, even in her base and lewd living.

And now is *Purbeck* mad, and put from Court, now none great with *Buckingham*, but Bawds and Parasites, and such as humoured him

him in his unchaſte pleaſures; ſo that ſince his firſt being a pretty, harmeleſſe, affable Gentleman, he grew inſolent, cruell, and a monſter not to be endured.

And now is *Williams*, ſometimes Chaplaine to the Lord Keeper *Egerton*, brought into play, made a privie-Councellor, Deane of *Weſtminſter*, and of ſecret Councell with the King, hee was alſo made Biſhop of *Lincolne*, and was generally voyced at his firſt ſtep, to marry *Buckinghams* mother, who was in her husbands time, created a Counteſſe (he remaining ſtill (a C. ſilly drunken ſot) and this was the firſt preſident of this kind ever known. *Williams* held her long in hand, and no doubt, in nature of her Confeſſor, was her ſecret friend, yet would not marry, which afterwards was cauſe of his downfall at the preſent.

Then was there a Parliament ſum-

ſummoned, in which, *Bacon* for his bribery and injuſtice, was thruſt out, being cloſely proſecuted by one *Morby* a Woodmonger, and one *Wrenham*, formerly deeply cenſured in the *Star-Chamber* for accuſing him of briberie and injuſtice; *Bacon* was by Parliament juſtly put out of his place, and but onely for the Votes of the Biſhops, had beene degraded; the Biſhops might have done better to have kept their voyces to have done themſelves ſervice at this time, but ſurely that, with ſome other injuſtice of theirs, had ſo filled up their meaſure of iniquity, that now Gods anger is kindled againſt them.

In *Bacons* place comes *Williams*, a man on purpoſe brought in at firſt to ſerve turnes, but in this place to doe that which none of the Laity could bee found bad enough to undertake, whereupon this

this obſervation was made, that firſt no Lay-man could bee found ſo diſhoneſt as a Clergy-man; next, as *Bacon* the Father of this *Bacon*, did receive the ſeales from a Biſhop, ſo a Biſhop againe received them from a *Bacon*; and at this did the Lawyers fret, to have ſuch a flower pulled out of their Garland.

This *Williams*, though he wanted much of his Predeceſſors abilities for the Law; yet did hee equall him for learning and pride, and beyond him in the waie of bribery, this man anſwering by petitions, a new way, in which his ſervants had one part, himſelfe another, and ſo was calculated to be worth to him and his ſervants 3000 *l. per annum*, a new way never found out before.

And now being come to the height of his perferment, hee did eſtrange himſelfe from the company of the old Counteſſe, having much

much younger ware, who had keyes to his chamber, to come to him, yet was there a neceſſity of keeping him in this place for a time, the *Spaniſh* Match being yet in chaſe, and if it ſucceeded this man was to clap the Great Seale (through his ignorance in the Lawes) to ſuch things that none that underſtood the danger by knowing the Lawes, would venture upon, and for this deſign was he at firſt brought in, (no Prince living knowing how to make uſe of men, better then King *Iames.*)

Now was alſo *Suffolke* turned out of his place of Lord Treaſurer, and a fellow of the ſame hatch that *Williams* was, brought into his place, *Cranfield* that was the Projector, and never could get higher then that title in *Somerſets* time, now marrying one of *Buckinghams* kindred, attained one of the higheſt Titles in the Kingdome; ſo that it was now generally ſaid, that for pride

pride and baſeneſs theſe two great places were never ſo fitted, both of mean birth, both proud; onely the one an excellent Souldier, and of great parts; the other, nothing but a pack of ignorance ſodered together with impudence to raiſe him (beſides his marriage in the luſty kindred.)

Schollar,

This *Cranfield* was a fellow of ſo mean a condition, as none but a poor ſpirited Nobility would have endured his perching on that high Tree of Honour, to the diſhonour of the Nobility, the diſgrace of the Gentry, and not long after to his own diſhonour, who was thruſt out of the Lords Houſe with this cenſure, that *Thou Lionel, Earl of Middleſex, ſhalt never ſit, or have voice more in this Houſe of Peers, and ſhalt pay for a fine to our Soveraigne Lord the King*, 20000.l. *leaving him ſtill to overtop the Gentry, the Biſhops kept him alſo from degrading, which I do verily believe is*

one

ne cauſe the Gentry will degrade them.

The *Spaniſh* Match, having bin ong in Treaty, and it being ſuſpected now, that the *Spaniard* did uggle with this State in this, as ney formerly did in a Match with hat brave Prince *Henry*, and in ruth, in all other things wherein ny negotiation had been, onely eeding the King with faire hopes, nd fair words, yet foule deeds. Whether the King ſuſpected any uch matter, or any whimſey came n the braine of this great Favoite and Prince, to imitate the old ories of the Knights Errand, but greed it was (it ſhould ſeem) beween the Favorite and the Prince onely (no one other ſo much as dreaming of any ſuch adventure) except *Cottington*, who alſo accompanied them, that the Prince muſt go himſelf into *Spaine*: away they went under the borrow-

The Prince goes into *Spaine*.

ed

ed names of *Jack* and *Tom Smith*, to the amazement of all wiſe men, onely accompanied with *Cottington*, and ſome one or two more at moſt, taking their way by *France*; had the Ports laid ſo, that none ſhould follow them, or give any notice to the *French* Court, till they might get the ſtart, &c. yet their wiſdomes made them adventure to ſtay in the *French* Court, & looke on that Lady whom he after married; and there did this *Mars* imitate one of Prince *Arthurs* Knights, in ſeeking adventures through forraigne Princes territories; Firſt beheld this *French* beauty, *Mars vidit, viſamque cupit, potiturque cupita*: as in our diſcourſe will afterward appear; from thence away to *Spaine*; but as the Iourny was only plotted by young heads, ſo it was ſo childiſhly carried, that they eſcaped the *French* Kings Curriers very narrowly, but

but escape they did, and arrived safely in *Spaine* their wished Port, before either welcome, or expected, by our Embassadours, or that State.

Yet now must the best face be put on, at all hands, that put their Grandees to new shifts, and our Embassadour the Earle of *Bristol* to try his wit, for at that time was Sir *Walter Aston* also Embassadour at *Spaine*, in all occurrences *Aston* complied with the Prince and Duke, *Bristol* ran counter; and the Duke and *Bristol* hated each other mortally.

Bristol had the advantage of them there, as having the much better head-piece, and being more conversant and deare with that State, wholly complying with them, and surely had done them very acceptable services (and in this very Treaty was of the pack) *Buckingham* had the advantage of

him in *Engl.* (although the King did now hate *Buckingh.* yet was so awed that he durst not discover it) Then *Buckingham* had al interest in his Successor by this journy, so that he laid a present and future foundation of his succeeding greatnes.

For all his power and greatnes, *Bristol* did not forbear to put all scorns, affronts, and tricks on him, and *Buckingham* lay so open, as gave the other advantage enough by his lascivious carriage and miscarriage. Amongst all his tricks, he plays one so cunningly, that it cost him all the hair on his head, & put him to the dyet; for it should seem he made court to *Conde Olivares* Lady, a very handsome Lady; But it was so plotted betwixt the Lady, her Husband, and *Bristol*, that instead of that beauty, he had a notorious Stew sent him, and surely his carriage there was so lascivious, that had ever the match been re-

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ally intended for our Prince, yet such a Companion or Guardian, was enough to have made them believe that he had been that way addicted, and so have frustrated the Mariage, that being a grave and sober Nation, *Buckingham* of a light and loose behaviour; and had not the Prince himself been of an extraordinary well staid temper, the other had been a very ill Guardian unto him.

But now many Lords flockt o-ver, and many Servants, that hee might appeare the Prince of *England*, and like himself, though hee came thither like a private person, many Treaties were, sometimes hope, sometimes di-spaire, sometimes great assurance, then all dasht againe, and how e-ver, his entertainment was as great as possible that State could afford; yet was his addresse to, and with the Lady such, as ren-

dred him mean & a private perſon, rather then a Prince of that State, that formerly had made *Spaine* feele the weight of their anger, and power; and was like a Servant, not a Suitor, for he never was admitted, but to ſtand bare-head in her preſence, nor to talke with her, but in a full audience with much company.

At laſt, after many heats and cooles, many hopes and diſpaires, the Prince wrote a Letter to his Father of a deſperate diſpaire (not only of not enjoying his Lady, but of never more returning) with this paſſage, *You muſt now Sir look upon my Siſter and her children, forgetting ever you had ſuch a Son, and never thinking more of me.*

Now the folly of this voyage, plotted onely by green heads, began to appear, many ſhewing much ſorrow, many ſmiling at their follies (and in truth glad in their

their hearts) and however the King was a cunning dissembler, and shewed much outward sorrow, as hee did for Prince *Henries* death, yet something was discerned, which made his Court beleeve little griefe came neare his heart, for that hatred he bare to *Buckingham* long (as being satiated with him) and his adoring the rising sun, not looking after the sun setting, made the world beleeve hee would thinke it no ill bargaine to lose his son, so *Buckingham* might bee lost also, for had hee not beene weary of *Buckingham*, he would never have adventured him in such a journey, all his Courtiers knew that very well.

And for a further illustration of his wearinesse of *Buckingham*, it appeared in the Parliament before, when the King gave so much way to his ruine, that *Buckingham*

ham challenged him that hee did seeke his ruine, and being generally held as a loſt man, the King to make it appeare it was not ſo, and that the King durſt not avow his owne Act, brought him off from that Parliament, but *Buckingham* hated the King ever afterwards.

The reaſon the King ſo hated *Buckingham* was, (beſides his being weary of him and his marriage, after which the Kings edge was ever taken off from all Favourites, yet this had ſo much the over-awing power of him, that he durſt not make ſhew to affect any other) there was one *Innioſſa* a Spaniſh Embaſſador extraordinary here, being an old Souldier, and a gallant fellow; thought that *Buckingham* did not give that reſpect to him, was due to his owne perſon, or to the perſon of ſo great a King, whoſe perſon hee

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repreſented; *Innioſſa* did as much ſcorne and ſlight *Buckingham*, and the Prince, who he found wholly governed by *Buckingham*; for now *Buckingham* had found by many paſſages, the Kings deſire to be rid of him, he made Court to the Prince, and ſo wrote himſelfe into his affection, that *Damon* and *Pythias* were not more deare each to other, which by no meanes could the old King away with, nor in truth did any other like or approve of the Prince his poore ſpirit; fearing it foretold his future inclination, that could ever indure any familiarity with ſuch an one as had put ſuch foule ſcornes and affronts on him in his time of greatneſſe, with the Father eſpecially, calling to minde the bravery of his brother, who hated the whole Family for their generall baſeneſſe, although none of them had ever offended him in

particular, as this man had done the Prince at two ſeverall times, before an infinite concourſe, by bidding him in plain termes kiſſe his arſe once, a ſecond time offering to ſtrike him, ſaying in moſt undutifull termes, *by God it ſhall not be ſo, nor you ſhall not have it*, lifting up his hand over his head with a Ballon braſſer, that the Prince ſaid, *what my Lord I thinke you intend to ſtrike me:* The firſt of theſe at *Royſton*, the ſecond at *Greenwich* before about 400 people. Theſe affronts were not to bee indured by a private perſon, but by a Prince from a private perſon, ſurely it ſhewed a much leſſe ſpirit then ſhould have been inherent to a Prince, and after this, to be ſo dear with him, as to be governed by him all his life time, more then his Father was in the prime of his affection, I can give it no title

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meane enough; it had been worthy the Noble minde of a Prince to have forgotten ſuch injuries, as never to have revenged them when hee had beene King, but never to have ſuffered him to have come neere his Court, to upbraid him with the ſight of ſo much ſcorne, and that publikely offered him before: But at that time I well remember ſome Critticks in Court did not ſtick to read his future deſtiny.

This *Innioſſa* being a brave daring Gentleman, uſed ſome ſpeeches in the derogation of the Prince, and *Buckingham*, as if they were dangerous to the old King; nay, *Innioſſa* ſent one *Padro Meteſtria*, a *ſpaniſh* Jeſuite, and a great Stateſman, to King *James*, to let him know, that hee, under confeſſion, had found the King was by *Buckingham*, or by his procurement, to bee killed, but whe-

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ther by poyſon, Piſtoll, Dagger, &c. that he could not tell.

The King, after the hearing of this, was extreame melancholly, and in that paſſion was found by *Buckingham* at his returne to him. The King, as ſoone as ever hee eſpied him, ſaid, Ah *Stenny*, *Stenny*, for ſo hee ever called him in familiarity, wilt thou kill me? at which *Buckinghim* ſtarted, and ſaid, who Sir hath ſo abuſed you? at which the King ſate ſilent; out went *Buckingham*, fretting and fuming, asked, who had beene with the King in his abſence? It was told him *Padro Maceſtria*, then who brought him to the King? it was replyed, the Earle of *Kelly*; then flew *Buckingham* on him, to know how hee durſt bring any one in to the King in his abſence, or without his licence? *Kelly* ſtood up cloſe to him (for you muſt know, *Kelly* was

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the trueſt alarum to give warning of the downfall of a Favourite, of any in the Court) and knew his power could doe him no hurt with the King, in preſent; although it utterly caſt him out of all favour from the King in future.

Then *Buckingham* queſtioned *Padro Maceſtria*, which quarrell, *Innioſſa* undertooke, and told him hee would maintaine him a Traytor, and wear his Maſters perſon off him; hee was a Chivalier, and better borne then himſelfe, and would make it good on him with his Sword.

The Prince was by *Buckingham* made to write a Letter of complaint to the King of *Spaine* for abuſing him and *Buckingham*; but the King of *Spaine* returned the Letter in a kind of ſcorne, to *Innioſſa*, not as blaming him, but rather commending him; and *Innioſſa*

offa in ſcorne ſent it to the Prince as if he ſhould ſay, there is your Letter to wipe ——, which is all it is fit for.

Now have you heard what made the King hate *Buckingham*, you ſhall alſo hear the reaſon of *Buckinghams* extream hatred to the King, which was believed the cauſe of his ſo ſpeedy death. *Yelverton*, a very faithful ſervant to the King, and his Atturney Generall, and no leſſe affectionate to *Somerſet*, being formerly raiſed by him without any ſeeking of his, or ſo much as within his thought, inſomuch as to expreſſe his love to *Somerſet*, he deſired to lay downe that great place, rather then aggravate, as his place required, againſt him. This man, as well out of his faithfulneſſe to the King, as affection to *Somerſet*, was made choyce of, to worke the downefall of *Buckingham*, in which hee apparently

ently ſhewed himſelfe. But
Buckingham, as I told you before,
out of the Kings fear, that durſt
not maintaine his owne deſigne,
but left his inſtruments to the
mercy of *Buckinghams* tyranny,
eing once gotten out of th is toyl,
ke a chafed beare, foamed, and
it at all came near him, and a-
mongſt them, firſt faſtned on *Yel-
verton*, put him out of his place,
ud committed him cloſe Priſo-
er to the Tower; *Yelverton* ha-
ing ſhewed himſelfe ſo faithfull
o his Maſter, and he againe ſo
nfaithfull to him, to leave him
o undergoe the whole burden of
Buckinghams fury, did flie out in
ome paſſions before *Balfore*, then
Lieutenant of the Tower, and
Buckinghams great creature.

Balfore telling the Duke of ſome
paſſages in his paſſion, the Duke
one night about 12 a clock came
n a diguiſe, and with the Lieu-
tenant

tenant onely, entred *Yelverton* lodging, *Yelverton* at first sight ſtarted, verily believing, he came in that manner to murther him; yet at laſt recollected himſelfe, and ſaid: My Lord, have you the Kings warrant for this? the Duke ſaid, no; then ſaid *Yelverton*, how dare you enter a cloſe priſoners lodging? it is as much as your life is worth; and aſſure your ſelfe, Maſter Lieutenant, the King ſhall know of this, and you muſt anſwer it: My Lord ſaid, I come to you as a friend, though formerly I confeſſe, upon juſt cauſe, your mortall enemy; onely to aske you but two queſtions, which if you will reſolve mee, I vow to be a greater friend now then ever an enemie, and can and will reſtore you foure-fold: *Yelverton* told him, if they were ſuch as hee might, he would.

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The first he asked was, What wrong hee had ever done him, that he so greedily thirsted after his blood? *Telverton* replyed, neer any, but I was set on by a power that I could not withstand, to do what I did; he asked him, by whom? by the King your Master, said he, who hates you more then any man living, which you might well understand, when in his speech to the Parliament, hee said, he would not spare any (no not any that were deerest to him, that lay in his bosome) by which he pointed them to you.

Well said *Buckingham*, I see you have dealt like a friend with me, by many other concurrences, as well as by this; give me your hand, henceforth you are my friend, and I am yours; and will set you higher, then I have cast you downe, which he had made good, had *Telverton* lived to

have

have injoyed it, for he was instantly released, and the next preferment a Judges place, and had been Lord Keeper, had not death prevented. And if there were no reason, but his change, from a mortall enemy to so firme a friend, it were sufficient to confirme the truth of this story. But the Authour had this from *Yelverton* owne relation, and cannot commend *Yelverton*, because it is verily believed this hastened the Kings death.

Now have you heard the true causes of *Buckinghams* hatred to the King, and the Kings to *Buckingham*, the King having the more power to revenge, had the lesse courage; *Buckingham* lesse power, but more courage, sharpened with revenge: And however the world did believe the Kings inclination was out of a religious ground, that he might not

revenge

revenge, yet it was no other but a cowardly diſpoſition that durſt not adventure; But although the King loſt his opportunity on *Buckingham*, yet the black plaiſter and powder did ſhew *Buckingham* loſt not his on the King; and that it was no fiction but a reallity, that *Padro Maceſtria* had formerly told the King.

And now to returne from this digreſſion, which is not impertinent (beſides a great ſecret,) the Prince returnes from *Spaine*, contrary to expectation) in which the wiſdome and gravity of the *Spanyard* failed him, eſpecially if they did beleeve *Padro Maceſtria* (beſides nature could not long ſupport the old King) and then the *Spanyard* might have made no little advantage by injoying ſuch a pledge: But they have confeſſed their error, yet do palliate it with having the Prince

his faith and his proxie left with *Digby*, and got thence with the very ſame tricke Sir *Francis Michaell* ſaid he got out of the Inquiſition at *Rome*.

Now is all the fault laid on *Digbyes* falſe play and unfaithfulneſſe to his Maſter, and combyning with the *Spaniard*, and by this peece of ſervice expreſſing his hatred to the *Spaniard* for his own ends (the Subjects of *England* having ever naturally hated them) *Buckingham*, the moſt hated man then living, from an accuſed man in the former Parliament, came to be the very darling of this Parliament, and favorite to the whole Kingdome which after King *James* his death he as ſoon loſt againe, (ſo inconſtant are the multitude.)

In the Banquetting-houſe before both Houſes of Parliament is *Buckingham* to give an accoun

of his voyage, which hee did at large, and to every full point as a further atteſtation, he ſaith, how ſay you Sir? to which the Prince anſwered *I, yea, or yes*, and through all his diſcourſe laboured to make *Briſtoll* as hatefull to this Parliament, as himſelfe had been to the former, which, had theſe things delivered by him, and atteſted by the Prince, beene truths; he had juſtly deſerved death, the accuſations were foule, and little leſſe then treaſon, without any legiſlative power.

Digby had ſome friends who inſtantly ſent this Declaration into *Spaine*, *Digby* acquaints that King, takes his leave of him for *England*: that King ſets his danger before him, offers if he wil ſtay with him, ſeeing it is for his ſake, he is like to ſuffer, he would make him much greater in Honour and fortune then his Maſter can doe,

Digby gives him thanks, but ſays, he ſerved ſo juſt a Maſter that would not condemne him unheard, and ſhould he, yet he had much rather ſuffer under innocency, then lie under the imputation of a falſe accuſation, of a fugitive, and Traytor, for the higheſt preferment in the world.

Away therefore comes he, puts himſelfe into a deſperate paſſage, leaſt the Paliament ſhould have been diſſolved before his comming, and ſo no place or meanes left him for his defence, but muſt lye under thoſe falſe calumnies, and was here (as the Prince came into *Spaine*) ſooner then either looked for, or welcome.

Into the Parliament comes he, with his hat full of papers, where he puts himſelfe upon this point, that if there were one ſillable true that *Buckingham* had delivered, if this (holding up a paper in his

is hand) be a true copy; I will eeld my ſelfe guilty of all trea- ons can be laid to my charge, and aid, theſe papers, (pointing to his at,) ſhall make it manifeſt: Be- ides ſome of them ſhall make *uckingham* appeare a very mon- er in his laſcivious carriages, too o unchaſte for the eares of this onourable Aſſembly: *Briſtoll* as inſtantly committed cloſe iſoner to the Tower for a con- mpt; the next day he was riding rough Cheap-ſide in his Coach, which it appears *Buckinghams* wer was in the waine with his d Maſter, his relation and ac- ſation being ſcandalous and lſe; nor ever durſt he bring *Briſtol* any further tryall.

Whether this wound was dee- r given by *Briſtoll*, to *Bucking- m*, or the Prince, I will leave to e reader to judge, and will not y ſelfe determine; And how

Briſtoll hath ſince ſtood in favou
with the Prince, ſince he was Kin
may give a conjecture, that he
took it as a wound to himſelfe;
am ſure it was an ill omen, an
hath ſince given him leſſe credi
with his Subjects.

Cranfield accuſed in Parliament

And in this Parliament do
Buckingham by his under-hand M
niſters and Agents, accuſe *Cranfi*
the Lord Treaſurer, in whic
the Prince alſo ſhewes himſelf
Cranfield was ſo hated a fello
for his inſolency, that a ſmall a
cuſation would ſerve the turne,
this truly was, had his care
expending the Kings Treaſu
beene out of a true zeale, for
ſhould ſeem that the Prince ſen
ing for moneys, *Cranfield* reſtrai
ed his expence, uſeing ſome wor
that the journey it ſelfe was fo
liſhly undertaken, and now m
be maintained by prodigality,
which the Revenue of the Ki

dome would not ſatisfie their vaſt expences; if this had been ſpoken out of a Noble minde, or out of that feeling hee had of the Kingdomes miſery (as being Treaſurer he ought to have done) had he fallen, it had been with honour and a generall compaſſion, but being ſpoken out of the pride and inſolency of his owne heart, whoſe mind was ever ſo baſe, as never to diſcerne what Honour was, nor ever had hee any other inherent Honour then what in his Apprentiſhip he raked out of the Kennel; beſides it was known to be out of hatred, that hee was not of councell in the undertaking, he then looking at himſelf as the onely Stateſ-man of all the Councell: He fell without pitty, and with much ſcorn, as I formerly ſetdown; yet leftin an higher eſtate &better condition then ſo worthleſſe a fellow, and baſe Projector

deſerved, yet afterwards he was againe queſtioned upon his accounts: But all this was nothing, himſelfe and his poſterity being left Peeres of the Realme.

In this caſe was the Prince a principall actour, and did duly keep the earlieſt hours to ſit in that Parliament, where, then hee diſcerned ſo much juggling even to ſerve his owne ends on *Cranfield*, that it was not much to be wondred at, being come to be King, he did not affect them: And it was not well that a Prince ſhould ſhow ſo much ſpleene, though *Cranfield* deſerved any ill could be caſt on him, and who knowes whether God doth now puniſh by Tallion law, to call his own ſin to remembrance, and to repent.

In this place I hold it not unfit to ſhew the Reader how the King hath ever been abuſed, and would

would be abuſed, by over much credulity, in the treaty of *Spaine* for marriages, as well as in all other Negotiations.

You ſhall now perceive how the King was abuſed in this treaty, which was an errour inexcuſable, in himſelfe and whole Councell. The *Italians* having a Proverb, *He that deceives me once, its his fault; but if twice, its my fault*: this ſecond time therefore could not but be the onely fault of the King and Councell.

In Prince *Henry* his life time, the King had a little man, but a very great and wiſe Counſellour, his Secretary of State, little *Saliſbury*, that great Stateſ-man, who did inherit all his Fathers wiſdom, as well as his Offices, and the ſame came little ſhort of the father, who was held the greateſt Stateſ-man in the world, of his time. It is true, that one State may

may abuſe another, but not find out the abuſe is an unpardonable fault in any Stateſ-man.

There was a treaty in the like caſe for Prince *Henry*, *Salisbury* inſtantly diſcovered the jugling before any other did thinke of any, for although it went forward cunningly, yet did *Salisbury* ſo put the Duke of *Lerma* unto it, that either it muſt be ſo, or they muſt confeſſe their jugling.

The Duke of *Lerma* denyed that ever there had been any treaty, or any intention from that State; *Salisbury* ſent for the Embaſſador to a full Councell, told him how he had abuſed the King and State, about a treaty for Mariage, which he had no Commiſſion for; that therefore hee was lyable to the Lawes of our Kingdome; for when any Embaſſadour doth abuſe a State by their Mrs. Commiſſion, then the ſervant was freed;

but

but without Commiſſion, was culpable and lyable to be puniſhed by the Lawes of that State, as being diſavowed to be ſervant to the King his Maſter: The Embaſſadour anſwered gravely, hee did not underſtand the cauſe of his coming, therfore was then unprepared to give any anſwer, but on Monday he would again come, this being Saturday, and give his anſwer. On Monday hee comes, begins with theſe words, *My ſoule is my Gods, my life my Maſters, my reputation my owne, I will not forfeit the firſt and laſt, to preſerve the ſecond*; Then layes downe his Commiſſion, & Letters of inſtruction, under the Duke of *Lerma's* owne hand, he acquitted himſelf honeſtly to this State, yet loſt his owne, being inſtantly ſent for home, where he lived and dyed in diſgrace, here was, *Legatus vir bonus peregre miſſus ſed non ad mentiendum*

tiendum reipublicæ cauſa : And had wee had as honeſt and good Stateſmen in aftertimes, this State could not have been ſo abuſed in all Treaties.

By this you ſee the advantage and benefit of one wiſe Counſellour in a whole State; and although *Solomon* ſay, By the multitude of Counſellors doth a kingdome flouriſh, yet ſurely hee intended they ſhould be wiſe men that are Counſellours; for we had ſuch a multitude of Counſellors, that a longer table, and a larger Counſell-chamber was provided, yet our State was ſo farre from flouriſhing, that it had been almoſt utterly deſtroyed; this was the laſt Stateſman worthy of that name; and now are the ancient ſtock of Stateſmen decayed, and with them all our honour and glory.

I ſhall now bring my Story to

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an end, as I ſhall this Kings life; although I have made ſome digreſſions, yet all pertinent to the diſcourſe of this Kings reign.

He now goes to his laſt hunting journey, I meane the laſt of the yeare, as well as of his life, which he ever ended in Lent, and was ſeized on by an ordinary Tertian Ague, which at that ſeaſon, according to the Proverb, was Phyſick for a King, but it proved not ſo to him; and poore King, what was but Phyſick to any other, was made mortal to him: yet not the ague, as himſelf confeſſed to a ſervant of his now living, who cryed courage Sir, this is but a ſmall fit, the next will be none at all, at which hee moſt earneſtly looked, and ſaid, Ah, it is not the Ague afflicteth me, but the black plaiſter and powder given me, and laid to my ſtomack; and in truth, the plaiſter ſo tormented him, that he

was

was glad to have it pulled off, and with it the skin alſo; nor was it faire dealing, if he had fair play (which himſelfe ſuſpected) often ſaying to *Montgomery*, whom hee truſted above all men, in his ſickneſſe, for Gods ſake, look I have faire play) to bring in an Emprick, to apply any Medicines, whilſt thoſe Phyſicians appointed to attend him, were at dinner; nor could any but *Buckingham* anſwer it with leſſe then his life at that preſent, as he had the next Parliament had it not been diſſolved upon the very queſtioning him for the Kings death, and all thoſe that proſecuted him, utterly diſgraced and baniſhed the Court.

Buckingham comming into the Kings Chamber, even when hee was at the point of death, and an honeſt ſervant of the Kings crying: *ah my Lord, you have undone*

done us, all his poore ſervants, although you are ſo well provided you need not care: At which *Buckingham* kickt at him, who caught his foot, and made his head firſt come to ground, where *Buckingham* preſently riſing, run to the dying Kings bed ſide, and cryed, *Juſtice Sir, I am abuſed by your ſervant, and wrongfully accuſed*, at which the poor King mournfully fixed his eyes on him, as who would have ſaid (not wrongfully) yet without ſpeech or ſence.

It were worth the knowledge, what his confeſſion was, or what other expreſſions he made of himſelfe, or any other; but that was onely knowne to the dead Arch Biſhop *Abbot*, and the then living Biſhop *Williams*, Lord Keeper, and it was thought *Williams* had blabbed ſomething which incenſed the Kings anger, and *Buckinghams* hatred ſo much againſt him

him, that the losse of his place could not be expiatory sufficient, but his utter ruine must be determined, and that not upon any knowne crime, but upon circumstances, and examinations, to pick out faults, committed in his whole life time; but his greatest crime for the present, (no question) was *lapsus linguæ*, but *quod defertur non aufertur*, for although he escaped by the calme of that Parliament, yet is he more ruined by this Parliament, and his owne folly; and truly we may observe the just Judgement of God on him, for flying from the Parliament his protector, to give wicked Counsell to the King, his former prosecutor.

And now have I brought this great Kings Reign to an end, in a volant discourse, and shal give you his Character in briefe, and so leave him in peace after his life, who was stiled the King of peace in his life. The

THE CHARACTER OF *KING* JAMES.

THis Kings Character is much easier to take then his Picture, for he could never be brought to sit for the taking of that, which is the reason of so few good peeces of him; but his Character was obvious to every eye.

Hee was of a middle stature, more corpulent through his cloathes then in his body, yet fat enough, his cloathes ever being made large and easie, the Doublets quilted for steletto

proofe, his Breeches in plates, and full ſtuffed: He was naturally of a timerous diſpoſition, which was the reaſon of his quilted Doublets: His eyes large, ever rowling after any ſtranger came in his preſence, in ſo much, as many for ſhame have left the roome, as being out of countenance; his Beard was very thin; his tongue too large for his mouth, which ever made him ſpeake full in the mouth, and made him drinke very uncomely, as if eating his drinke, which came out into the cup of each ſide his mouth; his skin was as ſoft as Taffeta Sarſnet, which felt ſo, becauſe hee never waſht his hands, only rub'd his fingers ends ſleightly with the wet end of a Naptkin, his legs were very weake, having as was thought ſome foule play in his youth, or rather before he was borne, that he

hee was not able to ſtand at ſeven yeares of age, that weakneſſe made him ever leaning on other mens ſhoulders, his walke was ever circular, his fingers ever in that walke fidling about his cod-piece; he was very temperate in his exerciſes, and dyet, and not intemperat in his drinking; however in his old age, and *Buckinghams* joviall Suppers, when he had any turne to doe with him, made him ſometimes over-taken, which hee would the very next day remember, and repent with teares; it is true he drank very often, which was rather out of a cuſtome then any delight, and his drinks were of that kind for ſtrength, as Frontiniack Canary, High Country wine, Tent wine, and *Scottiſh* Ale, that had he not had a very ſtrong braine, might have daily been overtaken, although hee ſeldome drank at any one time above four

ſpoonfulls, many times not above one or two; he was very conſtant in all things (his Favourites excepted) in which he loved change, yet never caſt down any (he once raiſed) from the height of greatneſſe, though from their wonted nearneſſe, and privacy; unleſſe by their own default, by oppoſing his change, as in *Somerſets* caſe: yet had hee not beene in that foule poyſoning buſineſſe, and ſo caſt downe himſelfe; I doe verily beleeve not him neither; for all his other Favourites he left great in Honour, great in Fortune; and did much love *Mountgomery*, and truſted him more at the very laſt gaſpe, then at the firſt minute of his Favouriteſhip: In his Dyet, Apparrell, and Journeys, was very conſtant; in his Apparrell ſo conſtant, as by his good will he would never change his cloathes till very ragges; His faſhion never: Inſo-

much

much as one bringing to him a Hat of a *Spaniſh* Block, he caſt it from him, ſwearing he neither loved them nor their faſhions. Another time, bringing him Roſes on his Shooes, asked, if they would make him a ruffe-footed-Dove? one yard of ſix penny Ribbond ſerved that turne: his Dyet and Journeys were ſo conſtant, that the beſt obſerving Courtier of our time was wont to ſay, was he aſleep ſeven yeares, and then awakened, he would tell where the King every day had been, and every diſh he had had at his Table.

Hee was not very uxorious, though hee had a very brave Queen that never croſſed his deſignes, nor intermedled with State affaires, but ever complyed with him, againſt the nature of any; but of a mild ſpirit in the change of Favourites; for he was ever beſt, when furtheſt from the

Queen, and that was thought to bee the first grounds of his often removes, which afterwards proved habituall. He was unfortunate in the marriage of his Daughter, and so was all Christendome besides; but sure the Daughter was more unfortunate in a Father, then he in a Daughter: He naturally loved not the sight of a Souldier, nor of any Valiant man; and it was an observation that Sir *Robert Mansell* was the onely valiant man he ever loved, and him he loved so intirely, that for all *Buckinghams* greatnesse with the King, and his hatred of Sir *Robert Mansel*, yet could not that alienate the Kings affections from him; insomuch as when by the instigation of *Cottington* then Embassadour in *Spaine*; by *Buckinghams* procurement, the *Spanish* Embassadour came with a great complaint against Sir *Robert Mansell*,

then

hen at *Argiers*, to ſuppreſſe the Pirats. That he did ſupport him aving never a friend there, (though many) that durſt ſpeake n his defence, the King himſelfe efended him in theſe words: *My Lord Embaſſadour, I cannot beleeve his, for I made choyce my ſelfe of him, out of theſe reaſons; I know him o be valiant, honeſt, and Nobly Deſcended as moſt in my Kingdome, nd will never beleeve a man thus ualified will do ſo baſe an act.* He naturally loved honeſt men, that were not over active, yet never oved any man heartily untill hee had bound him unto him by giving him ſome ſuite, which hee thought bound the others love to him againe; but that argued a poore diſpoſition in him, to beleeve that any thing but a Noble mind, ſeaſoned with vertue, could make any firme love or union, for mercinary mindes are carryed a-

way with a greater prize, but Noble minds, alienated with nothing but publicke disgraces.

He was very witty, and had as many ready witty jests as any man living, at which he would not smile himselfe, but deliver them in a grave and serious manner: Hee was very liberall, of what he had not in his own gripe, and would rather part with 100*li.* he never had in his keeping, then one twenty shillings peece within his owne custody: Hee spent much, and had much use of his Subjects purses, which bred some clashing with them in Parliament, yet would alwayes come off, and end with a sweet and plausible close; and truly his bounty was not discommendable, for his raising Favourits was the worst: Rewarding old servants, and releiving his Native Country-men, was infinitely more to be commended in him,

him, then condemned. In ſending Embaſſadours, which were no leſſe chargeable then diſhonourable and unprofitable to him and his whole Kingdome; for he was ever abuſed in all Negotiations, yet he had rather ſpend 100000*li.* on Embaſſies, to keep or procure peace with diſhonor, then 10000*l.* on an Army that would have forced peace with honour: He loved good laws, and had many made in his time, & in his laſt Parl. for the good of his Subjects, & ſuppreſſing Promoters, and progging fellows, gave way to that *Nullum tempus*, *&c.* to be confined to 60 yeares, which was more beneficiall to the Subjects in reſpect of their quiets, then all the Parliaments had given him during his whole Reign. By his frequenting Sermons hee appeared Religious; Yet his Tueſday Sermons (if you will beleeve his owne Country men, that

that lived in thoſe times when they were erected, and we ll un derſtood the cauſe of erecting them) were dedicated for a ſtrange peece of devotion.

He would make a great deal too bold with God in his paſſion, both in curſing and ſwearing, and one ſtraine higher vergeing on blaſphemie; But would in his better temper ſay, he hoped God would not impute them as ſinnes, and lay them to his charge, ſeeing they proceeded from paſſion: He had need of great aſſurance, rather then hopes, that would make daily ſo bold with God.

Hee was ſo crafty and cunning in petty things, as the circumventing any great man, the change of a Favourite, inſomuch as a very wiſe man was wont to ſay, he beleeved him the wiſeſt foole in Chriſtendome, meaning him wiſe in ſmall things, but a fool

foole in weighty affaires.

He ever desired to prefer mean men in great places, that when he turned them out againe, they should have no friend to bandy with them: And besides, they were so hated by being raised from a mean estate, to over-top all men, that every one held it a pretty recreation to have them often turned out: There was in this Kings time, at one instant living, two Treasurers, three Secretaries, two Lord Keepers, two Admiralls, three Lord Cheife Justices, yet but one in play, therefore this King had a pretty faculty in putting out and in: By this you may perceive in what his wisdome consisted, but in great and weighty affaires even at his wits end.

He had a trick to couzen himself with bargains under hand, by taking 1000*li.* or 10000*li.* as a bribe, when

when his Counſell was treating with his Cuſtomers to raiſe them to ſo much more yearly, this went into his Privy purſe, wherein he thought he had over-reached the Lords, but couſened himſelfe; but would as eaſily break the bargaine upon the next offer, ſaying, hee was miſtaken and deceived, and therefore no reaſon he ſhould keepe the bargain; this was often the caſe with the Farmers of the Cuſtomes; He was infinitely inclined to prayer, but more out of fear then conſcience, and this was the greateſt blemiſh this King had through all his Reign, otherwiſe might have been ranked with the very beſt of our Kings, yet ſometimes would he ſhew pretty flaſhes which might eaſily be diſcerned to be forced, not naturall; And being forced, could have wiſhed, rather, it would have recoiled backe to himſelfe, then

carryed

carryed to that King it had concerned, leaſt he might have been put to the tryall, to maintain his ſeeming valour.

In a word, take him altogether and not in peeces, ſuch a King I wiſh this Kingdome have never any worſe, on the condition, not any better; for he lived in peace, dyed in peace, and left all his Kingdomes in a peaceable condition, with his own Motto:

Beati Pacifici.

Now

NOW having brought this peaceable King to reſt in all
1625 peace, the 27th. of *March* his Son, by the ſound of the Trumpet, was Proclaimed King, by the name of CHARLES the FIRST.

His Fathers Reign began with a great plague, and we have ſeen what his Reign was; His Sonnes with a greater plague, and the greateſt that ever was in theſe parts, we ſhall ſee what his Reign will bee, and the effects of this plagues end, hang as a fatall commet over this Kingdome, in ſome parts, and over *London* in more particular, ever ſince: and we earneſtly pray wee may not fall into the hands of men, but under the reproofes of our merciſull God.

This

This King was not Crowned with that solemnity, all other Kings have formerly been, by riding through the City in all state, although the same Triumphes were provided for him, as sumptuous as for any other; this, some have taken as an ill omen: Its further reported, which I will not beleeve, that he tooke not the usuall Oath all Kings are bound unto, at their Coronation, and its to be read in *Covell's* booke, if so, sure its a worse omen:

One more observation is, of this King, which I remember not in any other Kingdom, I am confident never in this; That with this King did also rise his Fathers Favourite, and in much more glory and luster then in his Fathers time, as if he were an inheretor of his Sonnes favours, as the Son of the Fathers Crowne, and this as it happened was the worst omen of

of all, for whereas in the Fathers time, there was ſome kind of moderation, by reaſon he was weary of the inſolency of his Favourite; in the ſons time he reigned like an impetuous ſtorme, treading down al before him that ſtood in his way, and would not yeeld to him or comply with him: This ſhewed no Heroical or Kingly ſpirit, for the King ever to endure him; that had put ſuch ſcornes, and inſolent affronts on him in his fathers time.

This King (as his Father did ſet in peace) did riſe like a *Mars*, as if hee would ſay, *Arma virumq; Cano*, and to that end, to make himſelfe more formidable to *Spain* and *France*, he called a Parliament, wherein never Subjects expeſſed more hearty affections to a Prince; and in truth, were more loving then wiſe, for as if for an income to welcome him, they

they gave two intire Subſidies, and in it brake the very foundation and priviledges of Parliament, which never was wont to give Subſidies but as a thankfull gratuity for enacting good Lawes, therefore it is but Gods juſtice to repay them with Tallion lawes, to have their Priviledges broken, ſeeing they firſt chalked out the way; the King in requitall of this great love of theirs, did inſtantly diſſolve the Parliament, which hath bred ſuch ill blood in the veines of the Subjects to their Sovereign, and the Sovereign to the Subject, that its like to produce an epidemicall infection.

But the occaſion taken to diſſolve it was worſt of all, for *Buckingham* by his inſolent behaviour had not onely loſt that love, his hatred to *Spaine* had procured him, but was now growne into ſuch an hatred that they fell on

him for the death of his old Maſter, which had been of long time whiſpered; the Examinations bred ſuch confeſſions, that it looked with an ugly deformed poyſonous countenance, and nothing but the diſſolution of that Parliament could have ſaved his diſſolution, and that with a brand of ſhame and infamy, as well as ingratitude.

I remember I heard an old Parliament man, and a noble Gentleman of that Cõmittee for Examinations ſay, at firſt he derided the very thought of it; but after the firſt dayes Examination it proved ſo foule, as that he both hated and ſcorned the name of *Buckingham*; and though man would not puniſh it, God would, which proved an unhappy prediction.

This diſſolving the Parliament was ill reliſhed by the people, and the ſeeming cauſe worſe, and to make

make the caſe worſe, and that it muſt needs be the evident cauſe; *Buckinghams* Counſelswere ſo ſtupid and himſelf ſo inſolent, that he did thinke it a glory to diſgrace all that followed that buſineſſe, that Parliament, or ſeemed inquiſitive; and cauſed many old Servants of the Kings, he formerly favoured very much, to be baniſhed from Court, never to return more, nor did they ever, as *Clare*, *Crofts*, Sir *Fra. Stewart*, nay D. *Cray*, his Phiſitian, who from his verychildhood, had the general repute of a very honeſt man, for expreſſing himſelfe like an honeſt man in the Kings preſence, was inſtantly diſmiſſed, never could recover his place or favour more.

Now alſo is *Williams* Lord Keeper turned out of his place, and *Coventry* the Kings Atturney (who had *Buckingham* lived had as ſoon) followed in his ſtead.

Then goes *Buckingham* into *France* on a ſtately Embaſſie for that Lady the King had ſeen, and ſet an affection on in his paſſage to *Spaine*, which was obtained with ſmall intreaty.

Now doth *Buckingham* ſoare ſo high in his Maſters favours and pride of his own heart, as he alters all great Officers, makes war againſt *France* and *Spaine*, the quarrel only his, voiced to be on ſtrange grounds, the ſucceſſe accordingly, Navies, Armies, and nothing but war appears, as if we intended in time to conquer all that oppoſed; Lord *Wimbledon* the General, from whom as little was expected, as he performed, carrying a powerful Army to *Cales*, after an infinite expence, and drinking much *Spaniſh* Wines, and beating out the heals of what they could not drinke, returned as like a valiant Commander, as he ever was reputed.

Then

Then is *Denbigh* ſent into *Frante* to aide *Rochell*, who managed it better then his great Kinſman, who would afterwards needs goe to doe great exploits, for hee brought his ſhip and men ſafe againe, the other left his men in powdering tubs, as if he meant to have them kept ſweet againſt his comming thither : In ſhort, this unhappy voyage loſt all the honor our glorious anceſtors have ever gotten over that Nation, there being ſo many brave gentlemen wilfully loſt, as if that voyage had been on purpoſe plotted to diſable our Nation, by taking away ſo many gallant brave young ſpirits.

FINIS.